

KAISER'S SON MAKES DEMAND IN THRONE CASE

Crown Prince Wants His Brother-in-Law to Renounce All Claims to Hanover Before Taking Seat of Brunswick

MOVEMENT POPULAR

Step Taken Appears to Meet With Approval of People but in Government Circles His Interference Is Deprecated

LONDON—The question of the claim of Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland to the throne of Brunswick has been complicated by intervention of the German crown prince.

For some time past it has been known that the prince's claim had been anything but helped by the insistence of the more violent members of the Guelph party that his marriage to the Kaiser's daughter and the oath taken by him as an officer of the Prussian army in no way interfered with his claim to the throne of Hanover.

It has always been understood that the Kaiser himself was satisfied that the prince's oath as a Prussian officer would prevent his taking any active steps respecting the Hanoverian succession. The German government were apparently equally satisfied of this and the question of Brunswick succession was apparently on the eve of being satisfactorily settled when the crown prince wrote a letter to the chancellor objecting to his brother-in-law being permitted to ascend the throne of Brunswick till he had clearly renounced his claim to the throne of Hanover.

The step taken by the crown prince is undoubtedly on this occasion popular but in government circles his interference in so delicate a question in such a public manner is distinctly deprecated.

REPORT OF ULSTER OPPOSITION ARMY REGARDED AS JOKE

LONDON—A story which has been circulated in the press of the formation of Midland volunteers at Athlone as a reply to Sir Edward Carson's organization in Ulster, is regarded, the Monitor's Dublin correspondent telegraphs, simply as a joke and the police, who know nothing of it, are more amused than anything else.

PAINTING SEIZED IN ENGLAND IS TO GO BACK TO ITALY

LONDON—Pinturicchio's famous picture, which was recently removed from Italy after a copy had been substituted, was seized last night at Charing Cross station, and will be handed over to the Italian embassy for return to Italy.

TWO OCEAN LINERS DELAY SAILINGS

Two big ocean liners have been delayed in sailing by adverse conditions in the local harbor. The Allan liner Parisian, Captain Hains, for Glasgow and Moville, scheduled to sail Thursday and postponed until today, has again been postponed and will sail at daylight tomorrow. The Leyland liner Kingstonian, Captain Kerruish, advertised to sail at 11 a. m. today for London will be held until tomorrow afternoon in order that she may finish loading her cargo which was interrupted.

SOMERVILLE TO PLAN DEDICATION

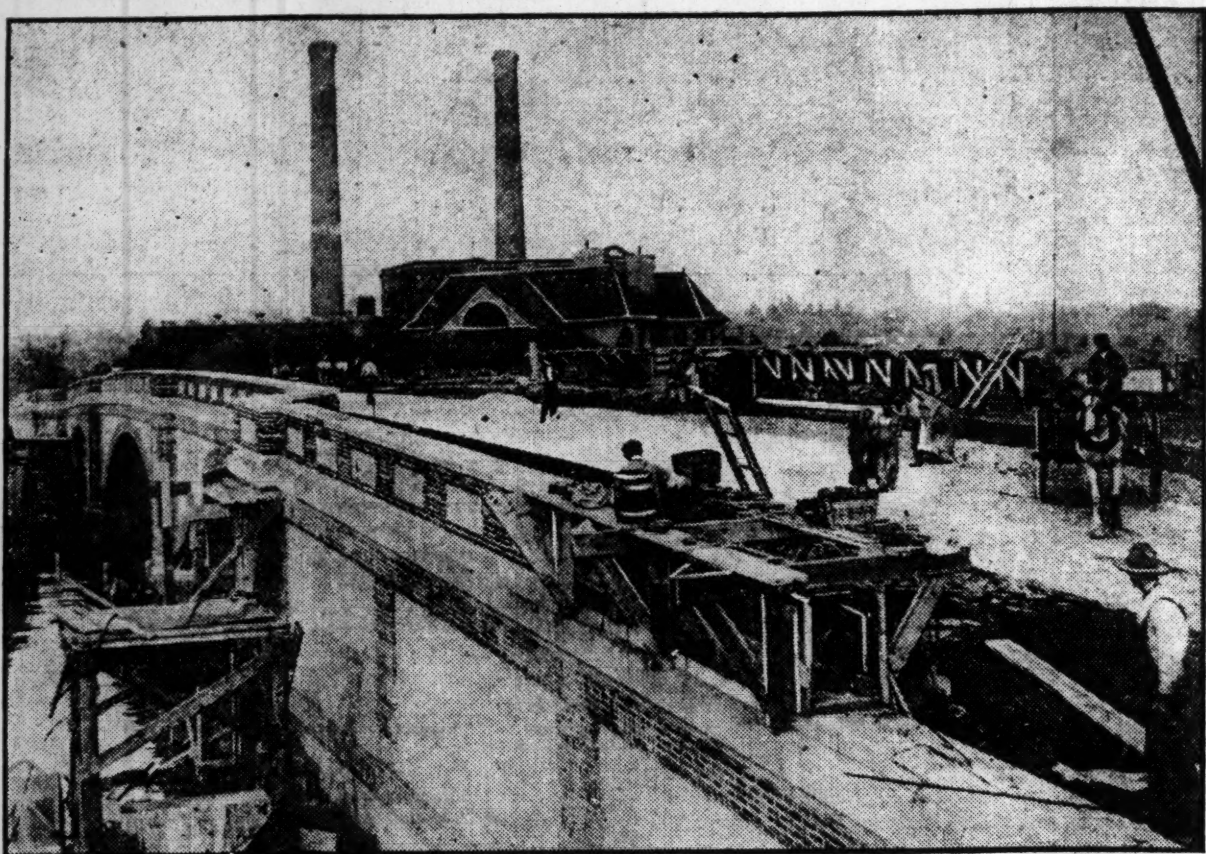
Notices were sent out today by Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville to the members of the advisory committee of the new Carnegie public library, to the library trustees and other citizens, calling for a meeting to be held in the library building next Wednesday.

An inspection will be made of the building after which plans will be discussed for the dedicatory exercises which are to be held soon.

MR. O'LEARY INDORSED FOR POST
WASHINGTON—Dennis O'Leary of Boston has been recommended to be lighthouse inspector for Massachusetts by Representative Curley, Chairman Riley of the Democratic state committee and Joseph C. Pelletier.

PENSION HEARING SCHEDULED
Municipal employees are expected to rally in large numbers to set forth reasons why they should have pensions at a hearing to be given by the state commission on pensions this evening at room 431 of the State House.

STADIUM BRIDGE TO OPEN FOR USE



Larz Anderson gift has broad roadway to relieve crowds crossing for Harvard games

There are to be no exercises connected with the opening of the new Larz Anderson bridge over the Charles tomorrow. Mr. Anderson, the donor, would not be able to be present, so that it has been thought advisable to open the bridge without ceremony. There has been foot

traffic over the bridge for several weeks, but not until last week were any vehicles allowed to pass, when President Lowell was the first to pass over in his automobile. The bridge as finished improves the way to Soldiers field. It is very broad. The approach on either side is gradual, rising to a slight arch in the center. The walks on either side are broad. At the center of each arch there are light-towers which make an attractive illumination at night. The whole bridge is finished in brick and cement work.

COTTON WORKERS BACK ON DUTY IN LANCASHIRE MILL

Threatened Lockout of Hundreds of Thousands of Operatives Thus Averted by Leaders

LONDON—The threatened lockout of the Lancashire cotton operatives has been averted. Yesterday, after a long consultation with the local trades union authorities, the men of the Beehive mill determined to return to work on the assurance of the Employers' Federation that no tyranny by overseers would be permitted.

The sectional strike of these 55 men which threatened to involve many hundreds of thousands of workers in a lockout has been terminated by the advice of their leaders locally and in London.

TO INVESTIGATE AIRSHIP LOSS

BERLIN—Explosion, followed by fire, destroyed the new Zeppelin L-2 airship in midair at the Johannisthal field this morning. Of the 29 men aboard, one survived. An admiralty commission was aboard. The Emperor ordered that an investigation and complete report of the affair be made at once.

AUSTRIANS START BATTLE OF LEIPZIG CENTENARY EVENTS

LONDON—Celebrations in connection with the centenary of the battle of Leipzig commenced yesterday at Mockern, a small village to the north of that city. It was here the great three days' struggle commenced on Oct. 16, 1813, when the Marmont division came in contact with the Russians and Silesians under York. The czar was represented by the Grand Duke Cyril, and the military ceremony took place in the Russian memorial chapel.

Simultaneously the troops of Vienna garrison paraded in and about the Schwarzenbergplatz where the statue of the great field marshal who commanded the Austrians during the struggle of 1813-14 stands. Flags carried by the

ONLY DIRECT DESCENDANTS TO BE IN NEW PATRIOTIC ORDER

Boston-Formed Chapter of United Daughters of Confederacy Will Bar All But Daughters or Granddaughters of General Lee's Soldiers

Establishment of a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy adds another women's club to those which have recently been formed in this city. Unlike other clubs, members of this newest one are direct descendants of the southern soldiers in the "war between the states," as the war of 1861-65 is called by these Confederate Daughters. The requirement that eligibility for membership necessitates that an applicant be either daughter or granddaughter of a soldier has been a bar to many who desired to become members but held some other relationship, as sister or niece.

This chapter has been organized particularly for historical and social purposes, although other objects of the U. D. C. are memorial, benevolent and educational. No thought of animosity enters into the establishment of this club, but a desire that children may be taught that the southerners contested that they might preserve constitutional liberty as they saw it.

It is expected that many young women from the South who are attending the Boston schools and are eligible for membership, will join. Georgia is well

represented as half of the members came from that state including Mrs. R. W. Chesley, formerly of Athens, Ga., to whose efforts the club is largely indebted for its organization.

Officers of the club are: President, Mrs. W. D. Gay of Cambridge; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Chesley of Cambridge; historian, Mrs. W. C. Towne of Brookline; register, Miss Louise Cole of Boston. Other members include, Mrs. K. Cunningham, Mrs. V. Sharp Hurdley, Mrs. R. Malone, Mrs. Frederick Beebe, Dr. Mary Scott Jones, Mrs. M. W. Tufts, Mrs. V. V. Anderson and Mrs. E. E. Syng.

DUBLIN STRIKERS SAY THEY WILL GO ON TO THE END

LONDON—The reply of the Dublin workers to the employers was given yesterday afternoon when a procession of 5000 men and women marched through the principal streets, concluding the demonstration with a mass meeting in Beresford place, which was addressed by Irish leaders as well as English visitors.

A resolution was passed unanimously pledging all present who were members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union to go on to the end. Large bodies of mounted and foot police accompanied the marchers and attended the meeting, but there was no disturbance of any kind.

PERSECUTION OF ARMENIANS BY TURKS FAST BECOMES ACUTE

LONDON—There can be no question that Armenians are being subjected to a most acute system of terrorism and persecution by Turks.

News was received yesterday afternoon by friends of Armenia in London that a

certain lieutenant of gendarmerie at the head of a large body of Bash-Bazouks was ravaging Armenian villages in Rumelia, forcing and entering houses by night and torturing women and children; also that the vicar of Bayazid had photographed the Armenian patriarch on Oct. 2 that the monastery had had to withstand a siege of seven hours by Kurds, and had only kept them out and prevented a massacre by the most desperate resistance.

All the Kurds in the neighborhood, he declared, were armed to the teeth, and the Armenians were in the utmost distress and danger. The vicar himself declared that he remained at the telegraph office awaiting the patriarch's reply.

In spite of the fact that these outrages are being committed in every direction the great powers seem to be unable to take any steps to counteract them beyond the lending of further enormous sums to the Porte in order to procure arms.

VALUABLE GEMS SEIZED
Gems valued at several thousands of dollars have been seized by the Boston customs inspectors from Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, formerly Miss May Van Allen, who arrived Thursday on steamer Arabie from Liverpool.

SOCIAL SERVICE FOR THE ALIEN IS DISCUSSED

Educational Methods Followed by Y. M. C. A. of Two States Are Explained in Conference Begun in This City

APPROACH OUTLINED

Brotherly Attitude Advised by C. D. Gold as Valuable Way to Interest New Americans — 6000 Taught in Massachusetts

Four lines of approach in the training of immigrants for citizenship in the United States were recommended by G. D. Gold of Brockton, in his talk on "Systemizing Work with Immigrants" today at the conference of the industrial and immigrant secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street. First, they shall be taught to speak English, with special regard to the English used in the trades; second, the rules of citizenship of this country with special emphasis on community citizenship. Conducting mass meetings, keeping the different elements apart on rare occasions, was recommended as a

(Continued on page eight, column seven)

BANKERS TO HOLD OPENING MEETING

More than 350 members of the Boston chapter American Institute of Banking are expected to attend the opening meeting of the season, to be held tonight at the Boston City Club, Robert H. Bean presiding. Besides Mr. Bean, Horace N. Ford and Fred A. Young will read reports of the convention which they attended at Richmond in September.

First of a series of lectures on banking will be given by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University Tuesday night at the rooms of the Boston chapter, 37 Central street.

DR. SUN YAT SEN SAID TO BE HELD

VICTORIA, B. C.—Report that Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been arrested in Japan came in, on the steamship Empress of India, according to the Associated Press. The Chinese revolutionary leader is charged with misappropriating about \$180,000.

Passengers from the Orient brought information that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had traveled on the Awa Maru disguised as a Japanese, and landed at Kobe.

There is an extradition treaty between Japan and China, and Dr. Sun is being held by the Japanese.

STEINERT HALL PAINTING VIEWED

Invited guests of the artist and of the Steinert Company viewed on Thursday the new mural decoration by Charles A. Aiken, that has been placed on the semi-circular wall of the platform of Steinert hall. Four feminine figures in classic costume, representing expression, literature, music and painting are the features of the design. A quiet landscape in soft green, and sky with feathery white clouds, forms the background.

AUTO BUSES ARE DECLARED EXEMPT

SALEM, Mass.—City Solicitor Michael J. Sullivan today informed the city council that in his opinion the city has no legal right to exact a license fee from auto buses, two of which are now running in this city. It has the right, however, to fix their routes, he said. The solicitor defined an auto bus as a machine, and thus not coming under the ordinance relating to the fees to be paid for "hackney carriages."

MR. OWEN TO TALK BEFORE CITY CLUB

Details of the currency bill will be discussed at the Boston City Club by Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, one of the sponsors of the measure, next Thursday. This announcement was received today at the club from Addison L. Winslow, the civic secretary, who has been in Washington seeking speakers for the club season.

FOREST LAND PRICE PROTESTED

WASHINGTON—Representative Curley's office today took up with Henry S. Gray, chief forester, several protests against the government's offer of \$5.50 an acre for certain lands in Jackson country, N. C., owned by Boston persons and wanted for the Appalachian forest reserve. It is claimed that the offer is too low.

NAVY SECRETARY DEFENDS WILSON APPOINTMENTS

Tells Why He Won't Ask President to Withdraw Names of Second Lieutenants

WASHINGTON—In a lengthy letter to Senator Tillman, chairman of the naval affairs committee, today, Secretary of the Navy Daniels defends his refusal to recommend that the President withdraw the names of certain young men nominated to be second lieutenants in the navy. Because the President did not name the 16 highest candidates in the examination last August protest has been made to senators, urging that the names be withdrawn. Secretary Daniels says the President has absolute authority to make the nominations; that the examinations are merely to guide him in his selection; and that many other considerations than the examination must enter into the appointments.

SALARIES OF 26 BOSTON POLICE OFFICERS RAISED

Two Deputy Superintendents, the Chief Inspector and 23 Captains Receive Extra Hundreds

Salaries of two deputy superintendents, the chief inspector and 23 captains in the Boston police department have been increased \$500 a year, dating from yesterday. Announcement of this effect has just been made in the general orders issued by Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner. With this announcement came another of the retirement of Capt. George E. Hall of the Fields corner station, and the promotion of Lieut. Michael H. Crowley, Sergeant Richard Fitzgerald and Patrolman Oscar W. Burgess.

The increase in the salaries of the heads of the department, Commissioner O'Meara states, was made in concurrent action with Mayor Fitzgerald under the authority invested in them under the acts of 1906.

The officials who are benefited by the increase in salary are Deputy Superintendents Philomena Warren and Lawrence Cain, who are raised from \$3000 to \$3500.

Chief Inspector John R. McGarr, head of the detective bureau, who is raised from \$2800 to \$3300.

The 23 captains receiving an increase from \$2500 to \$3000.

Captain Hall bears the distinction of being the first captain to retire with a pension of \$1500. All captains now on the pension list at the rate of \$1250 are not benefited by the new rating in salaries which went into effect yesterday.

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald today signed an order for a motor-driven, triple combination, pumping, hose and chemical engine which will cost the city \$8000. It will do away with five horses and give the city the services of two men now occupied as drivers.

The engine will be delivered to the fire station at Byron and Saratoga streets and is purchased subject to 30 days' trial.

PRESIDENT MEETS RETURNING FAMILY

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and her daughters, Eleanor and Margaret, returned to Washington early today from Cornish. Miss Jessie Wilson is visiting in New York and will not return until later. President Wilson welcomed his wife and daughters at the station.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER WILL PAINT PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT

NEW YORK—The "official" portrait of President Woodrow Wilson is to be painted by John W. Alexander of New York. Sitings, either in Washington or New York, will be given probably early in the winter although no details have been arranged. This secures to the twenty-eighth President of the United States an artistic representation in the gallery of the country's chief executives. John S. Sargent painted Theodore Roosevelt in Washington, and Andreas Zorn portrayed Grover Cleveland. In some cases, however, it has been difficult on account of lack of time or for other reasons to get a President to pose for his picture, and some portraits have been painted from photographs. John W. Alexander paints with simplicity and directness but with a decorative quality

COURT OUSTS MR. SULZER BY VOTE OF 43 TO 12

Found Guilty on Three of Eight Impeachment Articles, Governor of New York Is Removed From His Office at Albany

MR. GLYNN IN CHAIR

Although Deposed as Chief Executive of State, Respondent Is Not Barred From Running for Political Place in the Future

ALBANY, N. Y.—By a vote of 43 to 12 the high court of impeachment removed William Sulzer, elected Governor of New York, by a plurality of more than 200,000, from office shortly before noon today, but did not bar him from the right to seek office within the state in the future.

An hour after the vote for removal was taken Martin H. Glynn, Lieutenant-Governor, took the oath as Governor before Secretary of State May. Senator Robert F. Wagner succeeds to the office vacated by Mr. Glynn.

Contrary to expectations it is not believed that Mr. Sulzer will make a public statement at this time. Whether he will attempt to carry the decision of the court to a higher tribunal, on the technical objection, held by Chief Justice Cullen of the impeachment court, that the three articles of impeachment upon which he was found guilty could not hold, since they concerned acts committed before he took office, Mr. Sulzer has left entirely in the hands of his attorneys, who are now looking up legal precedents. He himself is making preparations to leave the executive mansion at once.

Before returning to New York and taking up plans to enter into state politics again, with the view of receiving vindication from the people at the polls, he will go to the Adirondacks for a rest, leaving Albany Sunday night.

After adjournment of the court at noon today a conference was held between Presiding Judge Cullen and Clerk of the Court Patrick E. McCabe. It was decided that Mr. Sulzer should be notified of his removal before the actual judgment of the court was filed with the secretary of state. Clerk McCabe was instructed to prepare a copy of the judgment of ouster and to send it by Sergeant-at-Arms Doll of the Senate to be personally served to Mr. Sulzer.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the sergeant-at-arms, accompanied by Deputy Clerk Thomas C. Nolan, left the capitol with the order of ouster which he served on Mr. Sulzer. The order was countersigned by Judge Cullen and Clerk McCabe.

The order showed that Mr. Sulzer was found guilty by the court on articles 1, 2 and 4; he was found not guilty on articles 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Vote upon

(Continued on page four, column one)

NEW COLLECTOR OF PORT TO TAKE CHARGE ON NOV. 1

Edmund Billings, whose nomination for collector of the port of Boston was confirmed by the Senate yesterday, expects to receive his commission this week, but will not take office until Nov. 1. He intends first to take a vacation.

In the meantime Edwin U. Curtis, the present collector, will be putting the business in shape so that his successor can accept the receipt signed by Mr. Curtis, file a bond of \$250,000 and assume charge of the office.

35 BOYS WOULD BE RANGER SAILORS

About 35 boys of Massachusetts are expected to take the examinations on board the state nautical schoolship Ranger at North End park tomorrow. There are 25 vacancies in the school to be filled for the winter term. The examinations will begin at 10 a. m.

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Reclamation Work in Victoria Described by Expert

IRRIGATION'S FIGHT INTO FAVOR IS TOLD TO AUSTRALIA SALON

Chairman of Victorian Water Commission Says There Was Much Prejudice Against New System and Discusses Criticism and Difficulties Met by Commission

(Special to the Monitor) MELBOURNE, Vic.—Elwood Mead, chairman of the Victorian water commission, in the introduction to an address dealing with the schemes of irrigation in Egypt, Italy, America and Australia, delivered to the members of the Australian Salon, said that irrigation had had to fight its way into favor. Just as the first mechanical reaper and binder had been destroyed by the farmers who feared ruin from the cheapening of the cost of production, so the first irrigator in California was chased from his property by the cowboys.

Mr. Mead said that when he first went to the Colorado valley, 20 years ago, irrigation was somewhat of a militant occupation, and it was doubtful whether the plowshare or the sword was most in demand. He found when he came to Australia there was a similar prejudice to the introduction of the new system, and one day a fellow passenger in a railway train remarked to him, "this state would be better if they had never started digging ditches, and if this Elwood Mead had never been born."

Speaking elsewhere Mr. Mead discussed the criticism and difficulties which the commission has had to meet. He said that the only kind of agriculture which would make a success of the state's irrigation schemes was that based on small holdings and intensive culture. Ten settlers are now living where one lived three years ago, and better conditions of life accompanied this increased population.

The possibilities of irrigation, and the consequent changes being made in agriculture, are not generally understood, and hence there was incredulity as to results. There was also a general prejudice against small holdings. Nearly all the settlers are beginners in irrigated agriculture, and some have to contend with special difficulties. To secure and encourage settlers some one must have confidence and be able to give counsel and encouragement.

Mr. Mead said there were few irrigated sections in the world which have an equal combination of advantages, such as that enjoyed by Victoria. There were good water laws and good water supply, an excellent climate, good markets and a fairly good soil, to which was added the most liberal aid to settlers. This, he contended, made Victoria a land of opportunity for the home-seeker of limited means. Examples of return had been adduced which were not the results of natural conditions, but the consequences of inexperience and neglect.

It was the influence and example of successful settlers which would overcome the prejudice against irrigated

LIBERTY OF PRESS QUESTION RAISED IN BOMBAY COURT

Law Extending Powers of Executive in Regulating Publications Starts New Agitation

(Special to the Monitor) CALCUTTA, India.—Arising out of the war in the near east an interesting judgment has just been delivered by the Calcutta high court. Some four years ago the Indian government passed through the Legislature an act greatly extending the powers of the executive with reference to matters published in the press.

Exception was taken to this measure at the time, but the legal member of the government of India gave an undertaking that no prosecution would ever be launched under the act without carefully defining the matter or article which was considered to be undesirable in the public interest. The case which has just been pronounced upon by three judges of the Calcutta high court is held by many commentators to infringe this undertaking.

A few months ago a pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us" was published in England. Its author was Sir Adam Block, a well known Englishman, and its object was to arouse public opinion in England to the treatment to which the Bulgarians had subjected Turkish inhabitants of Macedonia.

This pamphlet was sent out to India and part of it was reproduced in the Comrade, a Muhammadan weekly paper published at Delhi in English. The government, fearing that these revelations would arouse Muhammadan feeling in India against the British, proscribed the pamphlet and forced the editor of the Comrade to give up all the copies in his possession. It is to be noted that the notification proscribing the pamphlet made no mention of any particular passage to which exception was taken, and on an appeal being lodged with the high court against the action of the authorities this omission was pointed out.

The chief justice of Bengal and his colleagues held, however, that this was no bar to the notification and dismissed the appeal without costs. It is now urged by most of the organs of native opinion that this notification infringes the undertaking given when the act was passed, and an agitation is springing up for the repeal of the measure.

AMERICANS PLACE MEMORIAL STONE AT ROTTERDAM

(Special to the Monitor) THE HAGUE, Holland.—A memorial stone which has been placed by some American citizens in the Scotch church at Rotterdam, reads thus:

"1643-1913—America, Scotland and Europe. In grateful appreciation of the city of Rotterdam and of the classis of Amsterdam in generously aiding the continental emigration to America, and in memory of the Scotch brigade 1572-1815, friends of the reformed church in America rear this memorial. September 1913."

The Scotch church was established in Rotterdam 270 years ago and has enjoyed hospitality and aid from the Dutch government and the Protestant churches ever since. The Scotch brigade went to Holland under Leicester to help that land against Spain and remained in the Dutch service for about 200 years. The Scotch conveners found also an asylum and aid in Holland, and their ministers were paid by the Dutch states-general ever during its war with England.

TASMANIA PLANS FOR NEW TRAMWAY

(Special to the Monitor) HOBART, Tasmania.—The minister of mines has decided to construct a tramway to connect Zeehan with Mt. Hemiskirk tin field, and ultimately with the splendid agricultural and pastoral land at Granville harbor, but the present staff of the lands and works department is so pressed with work that some delay must ensue in constructing the tramway.

DENMARK ACTS ON CONSTITUTION BILL

(Special to the Monitor) COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Klaus Bernsten, the former premier, has been elected president of the committee which has been formed in order to discuss the constitution bill. The committee consists of representatives of all political parties, and Mr. Bernsten, as the author of the bill, is naturally the most influential member on the committee.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IS ELECTED AFTER CEREMONY



Sir Vansittart Bowater with his wife and daughters

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON.—It was announced in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago that the next lord mayor would be Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, the senior alderman, and in accordance with the usual custom his election took place recently on Michaelmas day at a meeting in the Guildhall of the liverymen of the various guilds of the city of London.

Previous to the election of the new lord mayor divine service was held in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, to which the lord mayor and the new sheriffs went in state from the Mansion House, preceded by the city trumpeters, while the aldermen, high officers of the corporation, and other city dignitaries walked in procession in their robes of office from the Guildhall carrying bouquets.

At the service the Rev. Arthur Reeve, chaplain to the lord mayor and vicar of St. Peter's, Croydon, preached. At the close of the service the lord mayor, alderman, sheriffs, and others proceeded to the Guildhall, where, after the recorder had opened the proceedings, the liverymen proceeded to elect the new lord mayor. While they were doing so the lord mayor and the aldermen left the hall in order to leave the livery free and unfettered in making their choice.

From the list of aldermen eligible for election read out by the common serjeant, the livery selected the two senior, Sir Vansittart Bowater and Sir Charles Johnstone, and eventually it was announced that the choice of the livery had fallen on Sir Vansittart Bowater. The latter amid applause was then invested with the chain of office, and briefly thanked the liverymen for his election.

Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., moved a resolution conveying the best thanks of the livery and citizens of London to Sir David Burnett for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office in the civic year now drawing to a close. Special reference was made in the resolution to Sir David Burnett's efforts for the preservation of the Crystal Palace and grounds for the nation. The lord mayor briefly replied.

LONDON BOARD OF EDUCATION PRESIDENT DEFENDS METHODS

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON.—In opening a new county school at Tottenham recently Mr. Pease, M. P., president of the board of education, said that this was the first opportunity he had had of replying to the attack made by Principal Griffiths at the British Association on the quality of British education and particularly on the board of education. Mr. Sadler speaking at the British Association only five days later placed a very different complexion upon the kind of work which was going on in the country. Mr. Sadler's experience in the matter was far greater than that possessed by Principal Griffiths and he had said that "so far from their having to hang their heads in the education world at present, they might claim that there was no other country that during the last 10 years had taken more trouble than England had."

Mr. Sadler had illustrated it by the evening school work. Principal Griffiths had described their system of education as embracing the curse of uni-

formity, and he had spoken of the cramping method of departmental control. By all the means in their power as a board of education, through their regulations, through their circulars, and through the advice given to teachers, both oral and written, they did everything they could to encourage variety, to prevent uniformity, and to encourage experiment. In support of this Mr. Pease quoted from the code and the annual report. They had been attacked in the same speech because they ignored the creation of character, and yet the board instructed teachers that the creation of character must always be one of the main aims of elementary education.

Principal Griffiths alluded to the importance of establishing the prefect system. The board had been watching that, and two months ago he had selected one of the teachers who had established the prefect system in Warwickshire for appointment as an assistant inspector. In that way he was doing what he could to encourage the establishment of the prefect system in elementary schools.

EDINBURGH ARRANGES THREE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL COURSES

Educational Board of Scotch City Takes Steps to Make Vocational Instruction More Attractive, Bursaries Being Awarded to Pupils Progressing to Third Year

(Special to the Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The problem which confronts parents when they select occupations for their boys and girls is an individual one, yet they may be materially helped to the choice of congenial work for their children, by enlisting the wider knowledge of the educational authorities.

The Edinburgh school board are introducing a change of an important character in connection with their supplementary classes in the Tynecastle center, and one which is the first of its kind to receive the approval of the Scotch education department.

Mr. Sim, convener of the day schools committee, when explaining the new scheme to the board, classed the various subjects in carefully defined courses adapted to suit pupils with definite careers in view. Three courses were drawn up, each ranging over three years and arranged under the headings of industrial, commercial and domestic.

The first named is for boys, the last named for girls and the commercial course is open to both. The day schools committee has spared no pains in adjusting the new curriculum, and the models from which they worked were the three representative schools under the London county council.

Although general culture is by no means overlooked, yet the chief aim is to develop the thinking capacity of the pupil. Each course is self-contained, but

the subjects may be dovetailed in order adequately to equip the pupil for the work he or she may have in view. Pupils who cannot avail themselves of the three years course may receive a fuller two years course; this is an improvement on the existing course.

A number of bursaries, not exceeding £5 in value, will be awarded by the Edinburgh educational trust to pupils who have completed their second year in supplementary department, and who proposed to take the third year of the course. While the tuition in the courses is a continuation of the instruction given in the elementary school it will devote itself to the practical training of scholars in subjects which will be of assistance to them in their future occupations.

The industrial course, designed to meet the requirements of a boy whose object is to follow a trade or manual labor, includes on the practical side geometrical drawing, wood and metal work, experimental science, drawing and design, practical mathematics, English history, the geography of the empire, singing and physical exercise.

In the commercial course the practical subjects for boys are the same, while for girls, needlework, dressmaking, laundry and cookery are added. The third course maps out suitable subjects for girls with an eye to furnishing that all round training which will meet the necessities both of the place of business and of the home.

NEW SHERIFFS OF CITY OF LONDON TAKE THEIR SEATS

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON.—The new sheriffs, Alderman John Humphrey and Frederick George Painter, were formally admitted to office at the Guildhall recently in succession to Alderman Sir Edward Cooper and Sir Alfred Bower.

Alderman and Sheriff Humphrey is a grandson of Alderman Humphrey, who was sheriff in 1832-3 and lord mayor in 1842-3. He is a member of a firm of wharfingers and lightermen who own Hay's wharf and dock, and Colton's, Wilson's, Hibernia, and Fenning's wharves. In 1902 he entered the corporation as a common councilman for Tower ward and last year became alderman. Alderman Humphrey is a member of the Port of London Authority.

Sheriff Painter was recently a member of the firm of Messrs. Tribe, Clarke, Painter & Co., chartered accountants, Coleman street. In 1897 he became common councilman for Coleman street ward and in 1909 he was appointed a deputy alderman. In 1910 he was the chief commoner.

OLD WHITEHALL PALACE MODEL IN LONDON MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON.—Lieutenant-Colonel Leet-ham, the curator of the Royal United Service museum, recently presented to the museum a model of the palace of Whitehall, as it was in the time of Charles I.

The model, which has been made to a scale of one two-hundredths full size, is the work of John B. Thorp, whose models of Old London are now permanently on view at the London museum and who is now engaged on a large model of the Tower of London as it was in the year 1600.

The model of the palace of Whitehall shows that building from the Thames on the east, to St. James park in the west, and from Scotland palace on the north, to the Bowling Green and King street in the south. It is about 25 square feet in extent. The banqueting hall is the only part of the palace that remains to the present day.

RED CEDAR TO BE DEVELOPED

(Special to the Monitor) BRISBANE, Queensland.—Steps are being taken to foster the reproduction of red cedar on the Atherton table-land.

BRITISH BOARD TELLS OF RAILWAY PAY SETTLEMENTS

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON.—A blue book was recently issued by the railway department of the Board of Trade containing a statement of the settlements of rates of wages and other conditions of service of the men employed by the railway companies of Great Britain which had been effected under the revised conciliation scheme recommended by the royal commission on the conciliation and arbitration conference agreement of December, 1911.

The total number of settlements effected was 219, of which 107 were arrived at by agreement between deputations and the companies, 93 by agreement between the two sides of conciliation boards without the assistance of a chairman, and four by agreement with the help of a chairman.



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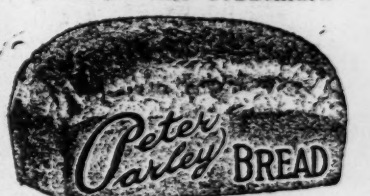
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WARD'S

China Plans Government Schools for the Larger Cities

EDUCATION ONE OF HONGKONG'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Opening of University Promises to Play Tremendous Part in Spreading Western Knowledge and Ideals Through Republic

GOVERNMENT ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—From almost every point of view the Crown colony of Hongkong presents to the student of colonial history examples of advancement and progress, though on account of the rapidity of the colony's rise to the position of a great commercial center some of its developments in domains other than that of commerce, equally remarkable and perhaps even more far-reaching in their effects, are apt to be overshadowed, or lost sight of.

One of Hongkong's most striking achievements has been in the matter of education. Government and private schools and colleges have for many years been doing a great work among the Chinese, and this activity has recently been crowned by the opening of the Hongkong University, which ranks as the foremost educational establishment in the far east, and promises to play a tremendous part in the spreading of western ideals and knowledge through the new republic.

Great as have been the colony's educational triumphs much still remains to be accomplished. So far the provision and supervision of schools by the government has practically been confined to the city of Victoria and the island of Hongkong, the larger portion of the area under British rule, comprising the leased and ceded territory on the mainland and many islands, having remained almost untouched in this respect.

The opening of the Canton-Kowloon railway, with the facilities it afforded the Chinese in this district of coming more frequently and directly into contact with westerners and western methods, wrought great change, but for the most part the people are still content with their conservative methods, and in the villages away from the railway line, reached in many instances by devious mountain paths, one may still see the Chinese living in the primitive style of their forefathers.

A report upon an inspection of the Chinese schools in this district, made by officials of the education department as a preliminary to the enforcement of a new education ordinance recently passed by the legislative council, which places these scholastic establishments directly under government supervision, throws some interesting light upon the primitive methods of teaching in vogue, and forms a striking vindication of the new law, which at first was regarded with a certain amount of suspicion by a section of the Chinese in the districts principally affected.

In many of the schools the inspectors found that methods which were old a century ago were still being followed. Some of the Chinese day schools visited were run by mere boys who had apparently been forced by poverty to curtail their own education and were seeking to turn their two or three years' schooling to account. In many cases the master had not the remotest idea of teaching, and in one or two instances spoke bad pidgin English. School class rooms lighted by guttering oil lamps and used as living and sleeping apartments by the master and his family are spoken of, and portions of some were even let out as sleeping quarters to coolies, whose bunks occupied two or three sides of the room. It is not surprising that the work done under such conditions and amid such surroundings was, in the majority of cases, very poor, and the waste of time enormous. Many of the children examined were under the impression that Hongkong was Chinese territory, and apparently no attempt had been made to enlighten them.

Now all this is to be changed. The government supervision to which the schools will be subjected will doubtless have a very marked effect, which will in time be reflected on the life and thought of the villages, and government schools which will be opened in a few of the larger centers of population will give the more intelligent of the village children a chance of working their way to the university.

Many westerners in the colony whose point of view is not altogether altruistic, regard the rapid spread of modern education among the local Chinese with feelings of alarm, and one often hears the facilities afforded the native youth for fitting himself for commercial or professional life criticized. The Chinaman, as a rule, is an intelligent pupil, acquiring knowledge rapidly and thoroughly and with the illustration before them of what has happened in Japan, where "European experts have been supplanted by the students of the Japanese universities, it is not surprising that many have misgivings as to the result of the technical education which is being given in Hongkong and other centers to the youth of the new republic.

These fears are not shared by Prof. C. A. F. Smith, dean of the engineering faculty of Hongkong University, who some time ago was asked a question on the subject. Professor Smith believes that the government is estab-

lished upon a firmer basis there will be a steadily increasing demand for experts to superintend railway building, lighting and drainage schemes, and other constructive work, and he looks to the students who pass through the university to a large extent to so influence public opinion as to create a demand for such reforms and so prepare the way

ACTIVE OPPONENT OF HOME RULE BILL



Capt. James Craig, Ulster Unionist, on steps of his home

NEW BASIC RATING FOR BRITISH LAND QUESTION IS URGED

Parliamentary Secretary of Board of Trade Tells of Liberal Government Plans for Reform

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—J. M. Robertson, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, in a recent speech at Newcastle said there was a curious agreement on both sides in politics at the present moment, that something must be done in regard to the land question. The evils which had to be remedied were twofold. In the first place the country did not produce as much as it might, and at the same time people were not properly housed. There was, however, considerable difference between the parties as regards the kind of reform which was needed. The Tory party was all for land purchase; the state was to supply money to enable anybody who so desired, to become the purchaser of a small holding, and that was being advocated in the confident knowledge that such a policy would instantly raise the price of land.

The Liberal government wanted to multiply small holders on the present lines. They had already 10,000 small holders, and the great trouble was that some county councils were not anxious to proceed any further. Mr. Runciman had foreshadowed a development which would add at least 50,000 to the 10,000 small holders, and that, Mr. Robertson took it, would be brought about in connection with the development of Mr. Lloyd-George's land scheme.

It would, he hoped, involve a rectification on the basis of rating, which at present was unsatisfactory, and would get rid of the evil of underhousing or bad housing from which the nation suffered so much. So long as house building was penalized for rating, so long as they rated a man for not keeping land idle, but for putting houses on it, housing would fall short of what it ought to be.

NORWAY TO ACT ON IMMIGRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The committee appointed by the government to draft a bill for regulating emigration and immigration has adjourned after having discussed this question many times.

In order to come to an agreement, a smaller committee of these members has been formed to undertake the preliminary work, and in November the entire committee will meet again in order to go further into the question. It is to be hoped that the matter will be settled by next year when a great number of Norwegian Americans are expected in Norway, some of whom may possibly intend to remain.

for western engineers and other professional men.

If the professor's hopes are realized Hongkong, as the largest distributing port of the far east, will see a very practical and tangible return for the large sums which the government has devoted to Chinese educational work in recent years.

SOLDIERY NOT PAID DECLARES ULSTER LEADER

Capt. James Craig, M. P., Says None of 50,000 Volunteers Has Ever Received a Farthing for Time He Has Given Work

CONFERENCE OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—"We are like masons building a wall, it matters little to us that small boys should come and jeer at us, we simply go on adding layer to layer, and we will go on until we have finished the last layer and put on the coping stone." In these words Capt. James Craig summed up the present position of Ulster Unionists, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, at his beautiful seat, Craigavon, outside Belfast.

The Monitor representative had pointed out to Captain Craig several statements which had been made in regard to the attitude of the Ulster Unionists, and before answering them in detail Captain Craig summed up the position as indicated.

For some time past it had been stated in various responsible quarters that the Ulster volunteers were not only paid for parading, as they had a few days before at Balmoral, but had been paid for every hour they had spent in drilling.

"Well," Captain Craig said, when his attention was drawn to this statement, "it can only be described as stupid. It is one of those statements which, to any one who knows the position, is preposterous. In the first place, if you take the Ulster volunteer force at the very moderate estimate of 50,000 men, and remember that each one of these men, for the last year, has been drilling for at least six hours a week, you will see the enormous amount of money which it would have required to pay them even a small return for their time."

"In so far, however, as a positive contradiction is of any avail, you may take it from me that not one of these 50,000 men has ever received a single farthing for the time he has given to this work. Not only this, but every one of them has spent money on their equipment. Besides, they contribute very largely to the construction and the upkeep of their drill halls, and if you were to examine the contribution lists of any of these halls you would see what an enormous amount was contributed by the men themselves."

Questioned in regard to the conference, and to the statement freely circulated, that the Ulster Unionists would really be willing and glad of a conference, Captain Craig said that such an idea was only one of the many jeers and quibbles which left them entirely undisturbed. Sir Edward Carson had made the position, in regard to a conference, quite clear. They had no intention of submitting to anything of the kind, and the only value of a conference to them, in his opinion, would be that it would enable them to continue their preparations quietly and undisturbed.

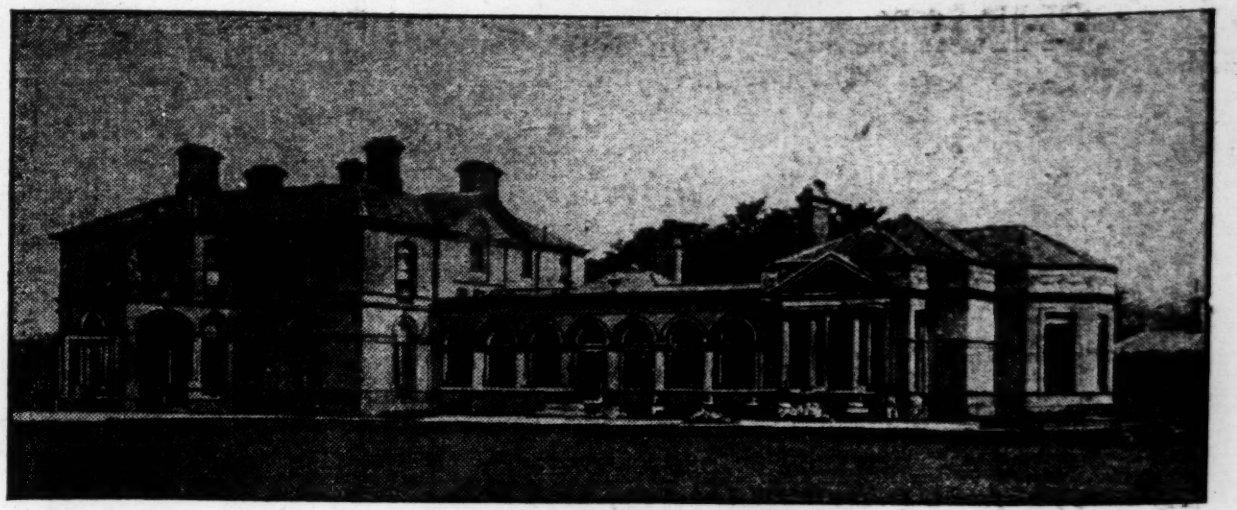
Turning to the review at Balmoral, Captain Craig said that it was only really a very small thing compared with what they could do. "It was decided," he said, "in this room, at a quite informal meeting. We determined to have a review of this kind in order just to show what could be done. I need not remind you that those 12,000 men who paraded at Balmoral the other day, represented the Belfast division only. There was not, and I would emphasize this, because it has been stated otherwise, there was not a single man from anywhere outside Belfast."

"Balmoral was not, as it has been described, in any sense a culmination of our efforts, but simply, to revert to my original simile, another layer added to our wall. It was another step in our long and carefully thought out preparations against the worst day which can ever befall Ulster—the day upon which home rule is placed upon the statute book."

"The whole attitude of Ulster during the past few years could be very well summed up in the familiar advertising exhortation, 'Ask for So-and-so's goods, and see that you get them.' Ulster has been declaring for 30 years that she will not have home rule, and she is now seeking to it that she does not get it."

Captain Craig then went on to emphasize the earnestness of the men composing the Ulster volunteer force. "It is difficult, and almost impossible," he said, "for English people fully to realize the devotion of these men and when I asked the prime minister in the House, some time ago, what sacrifice of human life would be required before the government was convinced that Ulster was in earnest, it was not in any sense a slight of fancy."

"I tell you in all seriousness," he continued earnestly, "that if it were a question of the sacrifice of life, 50 or 100 of us would be quite willing to shoot each other if by doing so we could avert this terrible disaster of home rule. I would also tell you in equal seriousness, that since I asked that question, many men have told me that they were ready to be shot if it was required, and I have no doubt that if 100 volunteers for this



Craigavon, near Belfast, the seat of Capt. James Craig, M. P., prominent Ulster Unionist

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS INDORSE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE STEPS

Meeting at Brussels Plans for Organization of Active Campaign—Lack of Government Action on Strike Demands Stirs Element to Urge Enforced Consideration

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—An important section of the Socialist party met recently at the Maison du Peuple at Brussels in order to discuss the organization of an effective campaign in favor of universal suffrage. At this meeting Mr. Hegeraat, a prominent leader of the Dutch Socialists, referred to the highly satisfactory results that had been attained through the methods adopted in his country for enlisting the popular support in favor of the movement.

It appears that in Holland each city was divided into sections and in every such section special delegates were appointed who carried on a house-to-house canvass, soliciting the signature of each member of a household, who was of age, to a petition addressed to Parliament.

In this manner Mr. Hegeraat asserted, a list containing nearly 400,000 signatures was procured. The committee of Belgian Socialists decided in favor of adopting a plan of action based on the method adhered to by their Dutch colleagues, and it was decided that active measures should be inaugurated during the month of October, a petition being started throughout the country, and an active propaganda being at the same time carried on by means of meetings in different sections of the kingdom, the Socialist leaders at these meetings making strenuous efforts to arouse popular interest.

It will be remembered that some months ago the Belgian Socialists declared what was designated as a general strike throughout the kingdom, which, it was claimed, would result in coercing the government into giving consideration to their demands. As an apparent result of this action on the part of the Socialists the government agreed to the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of certain modifications in existing electoral legislations, and as a consequence of this move on the part of government leaders, the strike was duly abandoned.

The Socialists, however, seem to be growing somewhat impatient at the tardiness manifested by the government in according them anything like tangible satisfaction, as no steps seem so far to

have been taken with a view to favoring prompt consideration of the question of universal suffrage. So that a certain aggressively active element of the Socialist party is endeavoring to arouse popular enthusiasm among the rank and file of its adherents in order to enforce more prompt consideration of what it considers a necessary and important reform.

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ITALY PLANS FOR NEW PARLIAMENT

ROME, Italy—The King, it is reported in the Rome Official Gazette, has signed the decree for the dissolution of Parliament. October 26 is the date fixed for the elections to the new Chamber, and the second ballots for Nov. 2. The new Parliament will assemble on Nov. 27.

(Special to the Monitor)

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Court Removes William Sulzer From Office of Governor

(Continued from page one)

The last four was taken at the final session of the court this morning, preceding the vote to remove the respondent from office. In the final vote for removal Judge Cullen and Senator Wendt of Buffalo were excused from voting.

Votes Are Unanimous

The court was in session little more than an hour. In that time the four articles of impeachment which remained to be decided after Thursday's session, when Mr. Sulzer was found guilty on three articles, were voted upon with despatch. In each case the verdict was a unanimous "Not guilty."

Because of a short session of the Legislature to order a recess until Oct. 22 it was nearly 11 o'clock before the court convened today. As soon as the roll-call was completed, showing a majority of the members present, Court Clerk McCabe read impeachment article five. This charged Mr. Sulzer with preventing his former secretary, Frederick L. Colwell, from testifying before the Frawley investigating committee. All the members of the court voted not guilty on this charge because it was agreed there had been no evidence to substantiate it.

Article 6 was then read. It charged Mr. Sulzer with having committed larceny in speculating in stocks with cash and checks contributed for his campaign. On this article the decision was also unanimous. The members of the court had agreed that, while there was no doubt that the Governor had used his campaign gifts for speculative purposes, inasmuch as they were gifts sent to him, a charge of criminal larceny in such use would not hold.

Unanimous votes to acquit were also registered on articles 7 and 8, which respectively charged use of the Governor's office to affect the vote on certain legislation, and that Mr. Sulzer used his authority to influence prices on the stock exchange in New York by proposed legislation.

This cleared the way for the final vote, ousting Mr. Sulzer from office. Clerk McCabe read the formal motion which removed the man he had worked so hard to elect last fall. And the reading was followed closely by the members of the court and the galleries. The vote was taken, resulting 43 to 12 for removal.

Chief Judge Dissents

As soon as the vote was announced Chief Justice Cullen delivered the judgment of the court, announcing Mr. Sulzer's conviction on three articles and directing his removal from office. It was not voted to disqualify Mr. Sulzer from future office. At 12:01 the court adjourned sine die.

The court Thursday found the respondent guilty on articles 1, 2 and 4 and not guilty on charge 3.

Chief Justice Cullen, the presiding official at the impeachment trial, voted the Governor not guilty on all four of these articles. In a lengthy opinion delivered when he cast his vote, Judge Cullen declared his belief that the court would not act within its rights if it convicted an official for acts alleged to have been committed before he assumed the duties of his office.

In speaking for acquittal on article 4 he said:

"Far better that the Assembly if it deem wise should present new articles of impeachment and the state should be put to the expense of another trial rather than that a precedent should be set for what seems a violation of the ordinary principles of justice."

Upon this point advisors of Mr. Sulzer declare that he may attempt to secure a higher court's decision on his conviction. The vote on article 1, which charges that the Governor filed a false statement of campaign receipts with the secretary of state, and upon article 2, which holds that he committed perjury in that statement, was 29 to 18, a bare two thirds majority.

The vote for acquittal on article 3, which charges that he bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from the Frawley investigating committee, was unanimous, while that upon article 4, that he suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying, was 43 to 14. In this vote six members changed their decision on articles 1 and 2 from "not guilty" to "guilty" and two from "guilty" to "not guilty."

Appeals Judges Divided

Judges of the court of appeals were divided on the first four articles. On article 1 and 2 Judges Willard Bartlett, Emory A. Chase and William E. Werner voted for the Governor, and against him voted Judges Frederick Collin, William H. Cuddeback, John W. Hogan, Frank H. Hiseock and Nathan L. Miller.

On article 4 Judges Bartlett, Chase and Werner changed their votes from "not guilty" to "guilty," and Judges Hiseock and Miller changed from "guilty" to "not guilty," making against him a division of 5 to 3.

Practically every member of the court explained his vote on article 1, although those who voted in favor of Mr. Sulzer did not enter at length into a discussion as did the others, including all the judges. The latter filed lengthy opinions. Judge Miller, who was designated to the court of appeals bench by Mr. Sulzer, denounced him as "totally unfit for office."

Several senators also expressed their opinions of Mr. Sulzer in harsh terms. Senator Thompson, Republican, declared that Mr. Sulzer had "traded on the value of William Sulzer, nominee," when he sought contributions to his campaign, and that those who gave him money had done so "to purchase him."

Senator Sage, Republican, declared that the \$10,000 contribution of Thomas

F. Ryan was given to Mr. Sulzer because he "was useful" in Congress and as "a retainer for services to be rendered in his new position."

Senator Wagner, Democratic leader of the Senate, rendered a long legal opinion, in which he sought to refute the contention that the offenses charged in articles 1 and 2 were not impeachable.

Senator Eton R. Brown, Republican leader, read a similar opinion, in which he defended his vote in connection with the fact that he had been politically opposed to the Governor.

Sensors Wendt and Duhamel, Democrats, staunch supporters of Mr. Sulzer ever since he was impeached, spoke briefly.

Senator Frawley, chairman of the legislative investigating committee, which first brought the charges against Mr. Sulzer, announced that he would attempt "to pass no opinion as to the rights of the court to impeach or not."

On article 2 the vote was rapid as most of the members in recording their verdicts announced that they did so on the same grounds they had expressed on article 1.

There was also comparatively little expression of opinion on article 4. Judge Cullen delivered a lengthy opinion in support of his vote of "not guilty," in which he declared that the issue involved was whether the testimony of Duncan W. Peck should be considered in connection with the article. He asserted that the court had virtually amended article 4 and he held that it had no right to do so. He said that it was equivalent to trying a man for one offense and convicting him for another. Many senators called attention to the fact that the Peck testimony had been undisputed and held that it was the strongest evidence against the Governor.

Judge Cullen's Opinion

Judge Cullen's opinion on article 1 embraced his views on all the "money articles"—1, 2 and 6. He conceded that the acts of the Governor testified to in connection with these articles "displayed such turpitude and delinquency that, if they had been committed during the respondent's incumbency of office, I think they would require his removal."

He contended, however, that to convict the executive of offenses committed before he entered upon the duties of his office was contrary to law. After declaring that, in his opinion, articles 1, 3 and 6 "are intimately connected and should be treated together," Judge Cullen briefly summarized his "findings of fact."

"I find," he said, "that the respondent did take advantage of his nomination and candidacy for office to seek to enrich himself by diverting the contributions which he might receive for campaign purposes. I find that he did verify that by his oath, knowing it to be false. At the same time, I shall vote not guilty on these articles for reasons which seem to me to dictate such a course, whatever may be my personal opinion of the acts done and committed by this respondent."

"First, a moment as to the character of the acts. The use of this money for his own purposes other than political work was not an offense. On the contrary, it is very doubtful whether it was not within his legal right to use it for any purpose for which he saw fit."

Sees No Legal Perjury

"As to his filing a false certificate, in my opinion, it is matter of law, that the corrupt practices act, now a part of the election law, did require him to state the amounts and sources of all election contributions, and in my judgment, nearly all, possibly with two or three exceptions, of the money paid to him were such contributions."

"I find, however, this: that his oath to the truth of this statement was extra judicial, so far as it related to his receipts. The election law does not require a verified statement, while the penal law, which does require a verified statement, does require that the statement should contain the receipts of the party making the statement."

"It, therefore, is plainly extra-judicial to the oath, and it is elementary law. However, he was not guilty of legal perjury."

"But I am frank to say that if these acts had been committed during his incumbency of office, I should have regarded his moral offense great enough to require his removal. But I am of opinion that it cannot be considered as ground for impeachment and that it would be an eminently dangerous doctrine to treat them as such."

Question One of Right

"The question, however, whether these acts of the respondent constituted crimes is not decisive of the issue before us. They displayed such turpitude and delinquency, that if they had been committed during the respondent's incumbency of office, I think they would require his removal."

"This brings me to what I consider the serious question in the case: Can a public officer be impeached for acts committed when he was not an officer of this state? The question is not one of power, but one of right."

"Doubtless, if the Assembly impeaches and the court convicts and removes from office, that judgment cannot be attacked, no matter what the reasons assigned for the removal may be, but the questions remain: Are such acts rightly ground for impeachment? Should this court so decide?"

"Never before the present case has it been attempted to impeach a public officer for acts committed when he was not an officer of the state. No proposal to that effect can be found in any opinion of courts of impeachment in the arguments of counsel on such trials or in the text writers."

"In several cases where it has been

sought to remove the officers for such acts by judicial proceedings the right has been expressly denied.

Purpose of the Statute

"It is urged that the offenses charged against the respondent were part of the means by which he obtained his office. A slight reference will show that this argument cannot be sustained. The respondent's dishonesty in diverting the money contributed to him could in no way help him to get the office."

"On the contrary, the failure to properly expend the money had, if any effect, a reverse one. The falsification of the statement filed by him could have no effect on his election, because that had already occurred."

"The falsification was made by the respondent, not for any matter connected with his election, but to conceal the misappropriation of the money. The statute directed solely to securing purity of politics and enacted for that purpose."

"The proposition that it was intended also to insure publicity of the names of those who had assisted the successful candidate so that people might judge of his subsequent conduct in office and might know whether it was dictated by subservience to persons or interests who had contributed, I think unsound. A statute enacted for that would be, to say the least, of doubtful constitutionality."

"The constitution prescribes the oath of office to be taken by all public officers and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as the qualification for any office of public trust. A statute prescribing that any one elected to office should say by whom and to what extent others had aided him as a condition of entry upon his office might well be deemed in conflict with this constitutional provision."

Sees No Limitation

"The assertion is erroneous that impeachment proceedings are in no respect punitive and solely preventive to safeguard the state. If the doctrine contended for is correct, a man guilty of any offense in his past life of sufficient gravity to justify his removal if committed when in office, may be removed from office without an opportunity to show that both his official conduct and private life during his official term have been of the most exemplary character."

"There is no statute of limitation upon impeachment. The rule here contended for amounts in reality to an ex post facto disqualification from office for an offense which had no such penalty when committed, without affording an opportunity for showing either repentance or atonement."

"Men have committed serious crimes, even felonies and subsequently attained high public positions. If the Legislature may define the grounds of impeachment—and I am not prepared to deny or affirm that proposition—it may prescribe for what offenses committed prior to the commencement of his term a candidate is subject to impeachment."

Judge Miller's Opinion

Judge Miller, said in part: "I agree that the respondent did not commit perjury or larceny, but his offense is not lessened by his moral theft of money given him for his campaign or the fact that he made a false oath which the statute did not require."

"The offense charged in Article 1 was committed after the election. Its consideration then does not involve a review of the determination of the electors. It was a political offense, an offense directly against the body politic, and not one whose immediate consequences were confined to particular individuals."

"Was it so related to his official life as to unfit him to discharge the duties of his office? The answer to that question depends upon the purpose of the corrupt practices act which was first passed in 1906 and amended so as to require candidates as well as political committees to file a statement of campaign contributions."

"It is my opinion that the evidence strictly relating to article 1 shows that the respondent is totally unfit to hold the great office of Governor of this state. I am unwilling to hold that there is no constitutional power to relieve the office of his incumbency. I vote guilty."

Eight Charges Made

The charges upon which Mr. Sulzer was tried were:

That he filed with the secretary of state a false statement of his receipts and other monetary transactions involved in his governorship campaign.

That he committed perjury in this statement to the secretary of state relative to his campaign receipts and expenditures.

That he sought to have witnesses withhold testimony from the legislative committee which investigated his campaign expenditures and receipts.

That he suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying before the legislative investigating committee.

That he prevented and dissuaded a particular witness, Frederick L. Colwell, from attending, under subpoena, the sessions of the investigating committee.

That he committed larceny in speculating in stocks with money and checks contributed for his campaign.

That as Governor he threatened to use his office and influence to affect the vote or political action of certain public officers.

That when Governor he corruptly used his authority or influence to affect the current prices of securities on the New

York Stock Exchange, in some of which securities he was at the time interested.

How Court Is Made Up

The high court of impeachment consists of seven elected judges of the court of appeals, three designated judges, 31 Democratic senators, 16 Republicans, one national Progressive and Republican and one independent Democrat. The presiding official was Chief Justice E. M. Cullen of Brooklyn.

From the opening of the trial on Sept. 18 Judge Cullen held a steady hand over the proceedings. Under the New York retirement rule his term of office expires this year. His friends point to his forceful supervision of such a trial as a fitting climax to a worthy judicial career.

First Day of Trial

D. Cady Herriek, chief of the Sulzer counsel, opened legal objections to the impeachment articles at once after the court had convened in the first regular session Sept. 19. He declared that the three senators of the Frawley investigating committee, which brought the charges, and Senator Wagner, should not sit as members of the court. Judge Alton B. Parker, leader of the attorneys for the impeachment managers, opposed this view. The court, after Judge Cullen had so expressed his opinion, voted that the senators in question should be seated.

Attorney Louis Marshall then argued that the court should dismiss the case because the charges were brought by the Legislature in extraordinary session. In secret session the court voted that the Legislature had jurisdiction while in extraordinary session.

A most important question, whether an official could be impeached for acts committed before he took office, was then raised by counsel for Mr. Sulzer. Judge Cullen ruled that the admissibility of the articles in question, 1, 2 and 6, should be considered after all the evidence was in. The court upheld this ruling, 49 to 7.

Testimony then began. Jacob H. Schiff said he gave Mr. Sulzer money to be used "as he pleased," so did Henry Morgenthau, ambassador to Turkey. The defense strove to prove that many of Mr. Sulzer's contributions which were unreported were given to him without restriction. The prosecution showed that the Governor had received funds from brewery interests, that more than 100 were not accounted for, and that Mr. Sulzer had shown a preference for cash gifts.

Mr. Peck's Story

Duncan W. Peck, state superintendent of public works, declared Mr. Sulzer had advised him "to forget" a contribution of \$500. Mr. Morgenthau said some one over the phone had asked him to "be easy with me" in his testimony.

Representatives of brokerage firms testified concerning certain accounts carried on their books in an attempt of the prosecution to show that Mr. Sulzer had used the "unaccounted for" contributions for speculation. Mrs. Sulzer's name entered into the case when the defense sought to show that these accounts were made by the Governor's attempt to cover a debt she had incurred.

The prosecution rested its case Oct. 1. But before the defense opened counsel for the impeachment managers were allowed to reopen their case. They called Allan A. Ryan to the stand. He testified that Mr. Sulzer had sought through him the assistance of Elihu Root and William Barnes, Jr., to influence members of the Assembly against impeachment proceedings. The court at once voted to strike out this testimony, but later voted to allow it to stand in the records.

The defense was a surprise. But one witness, Louis A. Sarecky, took the stand. The former secretary to Mr. Sulzer shouldered the blame for many of the shortcomings of the campaign statement. Mr. Sulzer himself had been expected to take the stand, and perhaps use his wife as part of his defense. But he did not testify, promising to issue a statement after the verdict was announced.

Mr. Glynn a Journalist

Martin Henry Glynn, the new Governor of New York, matriculated from Fordham University as honor man of the class of 1894, became a lawyer, discarded law for journalism and after working for several years as a reporter on the Albany Times Union became editor and publisher of that newspaper.

Mr. Glynn overcame a nominally Republican majority of several thousands when he was elected to Congress in 1898. In 1901 he was appointed by President McKinley to the national commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In 1906 he was elected controller on the Democratic ticket, having had the endorsement of the Independence League. His administration of that office was commended for its efficiency and not criticized on the score of subservience to Tammany Hall.

Mr. Glynn was Mr. Sulzer's strongest opponent for the gubernatorial nomination at the Syracuse convention last year, and he was high man on the Democratic state ticket at the election.

The Sulzer History

William Sulzer when a boy moved from New Jersey to New York. He went through the grammar schools, attended Columbia law school and was admitted to the bar in 1884 at the age of 21. He was elected to the Assembly in 1889 and served five terms. In 1893 he was speaker. The next year he was elected to Congress and was reelected successively until he became Governor on Jan. 1 of this year by a popular plurality of 205,454.

Up to his nomination for Governor he was always affiliated with Tammany hall. He was elected as the "people's Governor" and in his inaugural urged

direct election of United States senators, direct primaries, woman's suffrage, conservation, workmen's compensation, more protection for factory workers and abolishment of child labor.

At once he began an investigation of state departments. Soon he was deadlocked with the Legislature, which refused to pass his legislation or confirm his appointments. The Legislature refused to pass the direct primary measure and was called in extraordinary session in July. At this session the Frawley investigation committee was appointed to look into the Governor's campaign expenses. The committee's report was accepted Aug. 11, and the resolution for impeachment was introduced on that day. The articles were adopted two days later. Lieutenant-Governor Glynn was upheld by the courts as legal Governor pending result of the trial.

OBJECTIONS TO EXPENSE REPORT MADE TO BOARD

Counsel for Public Service Corporations Ask State Commission to Modify Ruling Requiring Publicity of Figures

INQUIRY IS DEFINED

Although counsel appearing for the various railroad and railway companies affected by the order of the public service commission requiring public service corporations to file monthly reports of general expenses expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the principles on which this order was based many objections or requests for modifications were made at the hearing on the order today. All members of the commission were present when Frederick J. Macleod, the chairman, opened the proceedings.

Arthur D. Hill, counsel for the Boston Journal, was the first speaker. He submitted an amendment to the effect that public service corporations should, in addition to the items of the order, make a binding statement of all contracts or agreements looking to the carrying out of any services for the corporation and the filing of copies of all written contracts.

Mr. Hill advised that it might be well to specify in the order what official should qualify to the statement. It was most important he said to have made known the nature of the payments before the corporation had embarked upon such action, so that the public might know just what was being done.

Mr. Hill requested that the investigation to be made by the commission into the expenses of the New Haven & Boston & Albany, the New York Central and all the other interests connected with the western trolleys legislation in as much as he said it did not seem proper that the commission should undertake such an investigation against one without considering all other corporations.

"It is the intention of the commission to make a thorough and proper inquiry in regard to the expenditures of the New Haven in this connection," said Mr. Macleod, "in view of the fact that we have been so directed by the Governor. That is all the commission intends to do unless it becomes necessary to investigate other corporations in order to throw further light upon facts pertinent to this inquiry."

"A mere raking into the past to satisfy public curiosity is of no value to any one. If we were to make a thorough inquiry into every company that comes within our supervision, we should have time for nothing else for several years to come and I do not propose to stand for such procedure and thus divert the commission from its principal function of endeavoring to make sure that public service corporations in Massachusetts are being conducted in an honest and efficient manner."

Commissioner Anderson opined that the filing of statements of expenditure for the past year would benefit honest corporations in the same degree that it would embarrass the dishonest ones and said that what is good for one is good for all.

Bentley W. Warren, representing the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, objected to the proposed order on the grounds that it would be a severe burden on the clerical forces of some of the corporations and would be an unnecessary expense, which would eventually have to come out of the public.

The Bay State Street Railway Company was represented by James F. Jackson, who opposed the order because he considered it unnecessary. "Public service corporations are not supposed to spend time and money in piling up volumes of useless statistics," he said. He considered that the statements, if required at all, should not be submitted oftener than quarterly.

ACCEPTS CALL TO ACTON

ACTON CENTER, Mass.—The Rev. E. R. Tingley has accepted the call of the Acton Congregational church to become its pastor, and will enter upon his new pastorate, Nov. 1.

WALKER HOME IS DEDICATED

NEWTON, Mass.—Dedictory exercises at the new \$50,000 building of the Walker Home for Missionary Children at Auburndale, were held Thursday afternoon.

HARVARD SOPHOMORES AND JUNIORS ELECT OFFICERS

Second-Year Class Takes Man From Literary Pursuits to Head Class—Student Council and Other Honors - Fall Largely to Athletes

Coming to the office with an executive experience in college affairs which included the chairmanship of the committee to prepare the class book, Clifford Frederick Farrington of Cambridge has been elected president of the sophomore class at Harvard university. The honor to head the class of 1916 came to him after a contest with three other candidates—Edward W. Mahon, Richard N. Williams and D. C. Morgan, all athletes of distinction.

E. W. Soucy was chosen vice-president and is popular among his fellow students. Samuel M. Felton, Jr., of Chicago is secretary-treasurer.

The juniors at their election chose Walter H. Trumbull as president. He is an athlete, as is Russell R. Ayres, vice-president, and Malcolm J. Logan, secretary-treasurer.

In details of the junior election it is to be stated that Mr. Trumbull was elected president over Sidney B. Pennock of Syracuse, N. Y., receiving 134 votes to Pennock's 68.

For vice-president, Mr. Ayres, first baseman on the baseball team defeated H. A. Murray of New York city by 38 votes. Mr. Logan, the secretary-treasurer of South Boston was quarterback on the Harvard varsity football team, and he was elected over J. S. Fleck of Newark, O. by a two thirds majority.

Seven men elected to the student council from the junior class were: J. C. Talbot of Milton, Charles E. Brickley of Everett, star halfback of the football team; H. Francke of Cambridge, Sidney B. Pennock of Syracuse, an all-America guard; H. A. Murray of New York city, H. R. Hardwick of Quincy, Mass., also a member of the football team, and Malcolm J. Logan of South Boston.

The sophomore class elected to the student council: W. J. Bingham of Lawrence, former president of the class; Wingate Rollins of West Roxbury, vice president of his class last year; R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Cambridge, national tennis champion; Edward W. Mahon of the football team, and Wells Blanchard of Concord, Mass.

PEABODY GETS WATER PROPOSAL

PEABODY, Mass.—A. W. Cuddeback of Paterson, N. J., an expert employed by the commission of public works, to investigate and recommend the best auxiliary supply of water for the town, recommends that the town tap the Ipswich river below Humphrey's brook in West Peabody and build a pumping station and filtration bed there at an estimated cost of \$226,000. As this would require a year and a half, he recommends a temporary taking from the Cedar pond valley. The proposition will probably be submitted to the people at a special town meeting after the commission has considered the subject and in turn made its report and recommendations.

SALEM-BEVERLY BOARD AT WORK

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem-Beverly water commission is having surveys made of the territory between Wenham lake, the present source of supply, and the Ipswich river. Under the original plan, it was provided that the water from the river be pumped through a 30-inch pipe to the lake. It has been proposed that by building a dam across the Ipswich river in Topsfield the water in the river and adjacent meadows might be raised in the flood seasons some eight feet. It would then be possible to flow the water from the river to the lake by gravitation through open ditches. In order to ascertain the cost of this scheme the engineers are now at work.

SALEM STUDYING SIGN ORDINANCES

SALEM, Mass.—The directors of the city council, together with committees from the Salem Board of Trade, Salem Merchants Association and the Civic League of Salem, will visit Lynn this afternoon and night to look into the provisions of the Lynn ordinance regulating the hanging of signs.

The city council of Salem has passed an ordinance prohibiting hanging signs extending out over the sidewalk, which is now considered too drastic by many. A compromise is sought.

SALEM HIGHWAY WORK BEGINS

SALEM, Mass.—The first step in the proposed widening of Bridge street, the main automobile thoroughfare to the North Shore, was taken today, when Wallace L. Gifford, director of public property, advertised for bids for the removal of seven trees which grow within the proposed new street lines. The widening will be completed early next spring, it is believed.

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EASIER COLLEGE ENTRANCE PLANS ARE FORMULATED

At a meeting of 31 school superintendents and high school principals forming a committee to liberalize college entrance requirements, held at the Boston City Club today, the following recommendations were submitted: That pupils should be admitted to colleges when accredited by principals of accredited high schools; that the state department of education should be empowered to define the standing and approve such high schools. This committee was appointed at the autumn meeting of the Massachusetts Superintendents Association. The meeting was presided over by Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education.

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Business Men Urged to Give Their Attention to Politics

Samuel E. Vincent Tells the Commercial and Industrial Leaders to Take Personal Interest in Affairs of State

HE TELLS OF THE NEED

MERIDEN, Conn.—Samuel E. Vincent, president of the Connecticut Business Men's Association, at the annual convention attended by 200 representatives of 39 local associations, urged all business men to enter politics. He told them to avoid political alliances, but that state issues demanded their personal attention.

Mr. Vincent said: The Connecticut State Business Men's Association is composed of 39 constituent associations. The state association, as a whole, represents thousands of competent, experienced, skillful business men. There can be found in this association men representing nearly every line of legitimate business—men who, in deciding matters of fact and common experience for the guidance of our judges and courts are called into counsel.

"Their opinions are considered important and indispensable because they are practical business men, because they have been schooled by experience and repeated tests, because they have 'made good.'"

"I think you will agree with me that our central government, made up of parts—the states, our states composed of counties, towns and boroughs—only help to make up a complicated system of business machinery that in some way touches and concerns every business man. Rightly administered our government is only one huge business proposition. Yet who ever heard those who make our laws and shape our government policies ask for advice from business men?"

"If this association is to make itself felt in state business we must become more active. Nothing so devalues an association of this character as inactivity, lack of purpose. I believe the business men should take the initiative in proposing helpful legislation and changes in our state practices, instead of appearing in the role of objecting to laws proposed without offering something better or something that you consider better."

TUFTS ALUMNI TRUSTEES TO BE NAMED SATURDAY

MEDFORD, Mass.—At the meeting of the executive committee of the Tufts College Alumni Association, to be held in Boston next Saturday night, election of two alumni trustees will be the chief business to come up. Following the usual custom, the committee will instruct the secretary to notify the local alumni associations that six men have been mentioned for the two places.

The six men who may be regarded as candidates are: Taber Ashton '69 of Philadelphia, and connected with the Pennsylvania railroad; H. F. Harris '71 of Worcester; Orlando K. Lewis '95 of New York city; F. E. Town '98 of New York city; Dr. G. M. Winslow '95, principal of LaSalle Seminary, and W. H. Belcher '98 of Boston. The actual election is not until spring.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

John Young, signal engineer Boston & Maine road, has a large force of interlocking men installing new mechanical switches at tower H, at the junction of the Boston & Albany and Fitchburg roads at East Cambridge.

Elmer H. Morse, passenger trainmaster Boston division, New Haven road, has a class of passenger conductors learning the Boston & Albany road between Boston and Ashland, for qualifying for Ashland and Needham loop service.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings Boston Terminal Company, is installing new platforms in South station train shed for the accommodation of New Haven railway patrons of the Plymouth division.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road furnished special cars attached to the New York express from South station at 12 o'clock noon today for a large party of mechanical engineers en route to Worcester. Party returns in the same equipment at 10:45 o'clock tonight.

The building department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road is remodeling suite No. 1 in North station for the joint use of the general baggage agent and branch of the passenger department.

The Union Freight, Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New Haven roads handled 316 cars of interchange freight, through South station transfer yard last night.

Samuel Crusher, bridge foreman southern division Boston & Maine road and crew is installing a large bridge for heavy power on the Bristol branch, near Franklin, N. H.

The motive power department of the New Haven road has received at South Boston from the Readville shops 10 standard passenger engines for service on the Plymouth division.

John Talbot, track supervisor terminal division Boston & Maine road, is laying new 100-pound steel rails and installing No. 10 government standard cross-overs at Grand Junction on the Fitchburg and southern divisions.

RAILROAD PROBLEMS CLEARING

Editorial Survey of the Steps Now Being Taken Finds Situation in New England Promising

SUCCESSIVE days are bringing to the newspaper pages evidences from various quarters of New England that a new order in railroad management and in the relations of the roads to the public is developing. There is a disposition on the part of the public to forget the mistakes of practice and policy that brought the confidence of the people in the management to a low point, put a burden upon the legislatures which was met with temporizing devices such as the Massachusetts Holding Company, and lowered the stocks of the roads to a point that it could not have been supposed they would reach. Change in management of the New Haven, and the steps to break up the close union of all the allied roads, have done a considerable good in bringing about the change in public feeling. The new officials apparently are to have the support of the public so long as they keep on the way they have started to travel.

Satisfaction is generally expressed over the decision of the Massachusetts public service commission as to the \$67,000,000 bond issue. A like decision six months ago would probably have been assailed as too considerate treatment of the company. The commission's reasoning, in its statement accompanying the approval of the bond issue, is not convincing; it allows the impression of being framed to excuse, in the easiest way possible, the grant that is really justified only on the ground that there is a pressing necessity for money by the road; and the dissenting opinion of Mr. Anderson carries a weight of logic that the majority could not secure for its statement. Actually the decision of the commission is chiefly and almost solely a certificate of the members' belief that the road is to be managed differently and its finances made sounder than in the past. It shows how the public is feeling. It displays a consideration that the patrons of the road and New England generally are ready to accord. In that is its significance and most of its value.

The recent changes in the directorate of the Boston & Maine, indicating the release of the system from the close union with the New Haven, are now followed by the election of directors and other officers of the Maine Central railroad, one of the largest of the dependent lines. Familiar names of Boston & Maine officials disappear from the list of directors and in their places come those citizens of Maine, indicating a new recognition of the local interest. These may be said to be only surface changes. It may be charged that they are delusive as to a breaking up of the

old system. And in support of that contention the fact that Howard Elliott, the new head of affairs, appears on all the boards, will be pointed out.

Under the old way of conducting affairs very much out of sight, this suspicion might be warranted, but as a part of the policy of men who are seeking public favor and general support and are proceeding frankly, it means, we believe, just what it appears to mean, the fuller recognition of the localities served by the roads and a less rigid regulation of affairs from a central authority. To be sure the alliance of the New England roads is not dissolved. The old treaties are not abrogated. The New Haven is still the holder, through the Holding Company, of the control of the Boston & Maine. But the official elections hint that it proposes to be a federation instead of an oligarchy.

Meanwhile the work is actively proceeding on the construction of the Southern New England, the road that was to bring the Grand Trunk into Providence. The sudden suspension of this work was one of the most astonishing products of the deep designing of the men who have now been forced from railroad control. By what means the renewal comes, what change has come over the dreams of the Grand Trunk managers, is not revealed. It is enough for present satisfaction and for evidence of the better disposition that the road is now being rapidly built.

In the bond issue of the New Haven road provision is made for over \$50,000,000 to be expended on improvements. The larger portion of the proceeds go to meet floating debt. But the sum that will be realized for the betterment of the system is no trifling. The New Haven directors moved immediately to get the bonds out, the contract with the Morgan house to underwrite the entire issue makes certain the funds being available at once, and orders are already issued for the improvements that will count largely towards the restoration of the service.

These are the contributions of the passing days to the better state of railroad conditions in New England. They do not compass the whole situation. They do not bring immediate and complete restoration of confidence and satisfaction. But they strongly point towards just that end. They even assure movement toward the realization of that great gain that was long ago predicted from the development of transportation here to the highest point of efficiency and the serving of New England industrial and commercial advantage by the railroads that belong here and are no longer to be treated as financial playthings.

SOO HOO WING NEW MAYOR OF BOSTON'S CHINATOWN

Chinatown paid its respects to Soo Hoo Wing Thursday when he took the place of Yee Wah, who has gone to China on a visit, as mayor of the Harrison avenue district. Merchants and business men called on the new executive. Soo Hoo Wing, who is a graduate of an American college, is reticent about his future policies but says he will try to make the section under his jurisdiction better than it ever was before.

The new mayor will look after the interests of the 1000 Chinamen in Greater Boston. His headquarters are in the building of the Merchants Association on Harrison avenue, a district where almost three fourths of the Chinese population of this city are located. Under his direction fall the making of arrangements for religious and other celebrations, assisting Chinese in difficulty, acting as interpreter, negotiating peace terms between the factions when necessary, and stimulating business among his people. These services are given gratis and his term of office is for an indefinite period.

In addition to the local duties which devolve upon him, Soo Hoo Wing must keep in touch with affairs in China. This he does through Long Fong, the Chinese consul in New York, whose work also extends over this area. The new mayor was chosen by a special committee of 24 representing 500 merchants.

Soo has three associates. Three men act as his advisers. When a meeting is to be called they get together and after making the necessary arrangements, have the mayor announce it, for no stated time is given for assembling and only urgent business necessitates a call. Two



SOO HOO WING
New "mayor" of Harrison avenue district in Boston.

of the advisers are members of the Chinese Merchants Association and the third is the president.

Mr. Wing is a native of California. He has lived in Boston for 18 years and received part of his primary education in the schools here.

HAMPDEN COUNTY TEACHERS MEET

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Hampshire County Teachers Association opens in the high school hall. The addresses are by the Rev. Fred K. Brown, Dr. Helen C. Putnam, who will speak on "Teachers and the Home," and Dr. Robert W. Aley, president of Maine university, who will speak on "The present meaning and purpose of education."

TO OVERSEE HIGH SCHOOLS

CHICAGO—John Calvin Hanna, principal of Oak Park high school for 15 years, has resigned to accept the newly created post of state supervisor of high schools, says the Inter-Ocean.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY GAINS VALUATION

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Figures of the state tax commissioner show that Berkshire county gained more than \$7,500,000 in valuation this year. To be exact, the valuation this year is \$103,834,961; a year ago it was \$96,159,501. With two exceptions, there was a growth of valuation in every city and town in the county these two exceptions being Stockbridge and Windsor.

EUTAW HOUSE RAZED

BALTIMORE—To make way for the new Hippodrome and hotel which will be built on the site, workmen are demolishing the Eutaw house, erected in 1835, says the News. It won the approval of Charles Dickens.

VETERANS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN WORCESTER

Members of Massachusetts Former Prisoners of War Gather to Recall Former Days

WORCESTER, Mass.—Massachusetts Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War held its annual meeting at G. A. R. hall, 55 Foster street, yesterday afternoon. Sixty-five members were present. Following the dinner at 1 o'clock the veterans and members of George H. Ward relief corps, G. A. R., gathered in the dining hall and listened to the exercises presided over by Hon. Alfred S. Roe, Worcester.

James H. Griggs, adjutant, was remembered by the relief corps. Mrs. Esther M. Howell, president, on behalf of the relief corps, giving to him a gold engraved tablet on which was printed a poem extolling the bravery of civil war Union soldiers.

Toastmaster Roe called on the Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson, pastor of the First Universalist church, for remarks.

Commander Ames gave a talk. Mrs. Esther M. Howell, president of the George H. Ward relief corps, G. A. R., and Miss Lucella H. Smith also spoke. One of the speakers, was Commandant Richard R. Foster of the soldiers home at Chelsea.

Mrs. Angie A. Robinson, Worcester, was elected an honorary member. Secretary Jubb is now on a trip across the continent and at the proposal of Toastmaster Roe a letter extending to him the greetings of the association will be written. Mrs. Bert R. Livermore, daughter of Alvin S. Graton, a daughter of the association, acted as secretary during the meeting.

GALVESTON MAN HEADS STATIONERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The election of George M. Courts of Galveston, Tex., as president of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers and the choice of the Hotel Bellevue Stratford in Philadelphia as the headquarters of the 1914 convention were the last official acts of the ninth annual gathering of that association in Springfield yesterday. The convention still maintained an informal existence through today, and has been voted the best on earth. It is certain that practically the entire crowd of 800 men and women will remain over for the trolley trip planned to Mt. Tom and Westfield.

CAR COMPANY TO STOP THE NOISE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Company will make an effort to eliminate excessive noise made by its cars in the city and will cooperate with city officials, according to a report sent to the board of aldermen yesterday by the committee on railroads, following an investigation.

The report states officials of the Rhode Island Company have promised that "everything possible and reasonable" will be done to bring about the improvement requested.

DENTISTS CLOSE THEIR CONVENTION

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Northeastern Dental Association closed its session yesterday in Hartford after a three-days convention. The meeting of this week was held in the Foot Guard armory building and was one of the largest and most successful of the 19 held.

STORE NEWS

Managers of some of the Boston stores are interested in a new invention which, it is claimed, will take the place of the heavy glass and wooden doors which it is necessary to use during the cold weather, and do not appear so inviting to customers as an open door. If the air curtain works well, doors may remain open in winter as well as summer. By means of a system of fans, some of which are placed above the doors, the hot air is blown downward toward the floor and others beneath a grating in the door sill act as strong suction fans and the combination of blowing and drawing with considerable force is intended to form a curtain which prevents the admission of the cold air.

James Powers of the knit underwear department of the Magrane Houston Company has returned from a short vacation spent at Portland, Me.

The bowling season has opened enthusiastically at the Filene store. On Friday evenings the women's league will bowl, and they start tonight. Monday evening has been chosen by the men's league for their time for bowling. They started their meetings a week ago with eight teams.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include, Miss Anna Hornstein of the Gilchrist Company, S. Abbott of the R. H. White Company, A. M. Markham of the Magrane Houston Company, F. R. Williams, F. H. J. H. G. Guest and S. A. Campbell of the Jordan Marsh Company and W. J. Miller, C. O. Cooper and H. Levy of the William Filene's Sons Company.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NEEDS TALKED IN SPRINGFIELD

Many Teachers Take Part in Discussion by Convention on Best Methods of Improving the Religious Institution

THOUSAND IN PARADE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Discussions of the specific needs of the Sunday school occupied a large part of yesterday's sessions of the state Sunday school convention.

Many able teachers expounded their beliefs as to what should be done in this regard. Work along lines of organization was discussed with special emphasis, and considerable attention was also paid to the injecting of new enthusiasm and interest into the schools.

The day was one of impressive activity about the meeting places throughout the daylight hours. In the evening, after a big dinner, the first that has ever been held in the dining-rooms of the city hall, Massachusetts Sunday school workers, numbering 1000 men and boys, marched through the business section of the city. A mass meeting followed in the city hall auditorium and brought the day to a close.

The auditorium was filled to the last of its 3982 seats last night when the parades had marched in to fill the main floor, and after several of the groups had given vent to effective cheering and after the chorus and audience had raised their resounding voices in song, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Durfee, state Sunday school secretary of Vermont, was moved to say that it was the largest and most enthusiastic Sunday school convention he had ever seen, though he has attended scores during the past decade. Today will close the convention, with addresses throughout the day in the downtown churches, election of state association officers, and a final mass-meeting with more choral singing and a strong address in the evening.

BROKERS SEEKING A COMPENSATION RATE DECISION

New Organization Formed to Combat Effect of New York's Workmen's Liability Ruling

Insurance brokers of this city through the executive committee of their newly-formed organization are to confer with Frank H. Hardison, state insurance commissioner to ascertain his views on the question of reduced commissions for insurance agents. This new society elected its first officers at the meeting in the assembly rooms of the new England Insurance Exchange last night and a constitution and by-laws will be presented at the next meeting.

The underlying motive for such an organization is the result of a recent edict by the insurance commissioner of New York state, whereby commissions on liability and workmen's compensation insurance are materially reduced, it is said, and New York is the home state of many of the companies.

These officers were elected: Stephen E. Barton, president; Charles P. Mooney, vice-president; Edward M. Peters, secretary; George A. Wellington, treasurer; W. N. Harlow, W. A. Mosman, A. E. Thayer, G. W. Smith, John H. Eddy, C. E. Stone, C. E. Fuller, Paul McFarlane, J. J. Ruddy, John Kirkpatrick, M. L. Morrison and Prescott Chamberlain, executive committee.

MAYOR CURTIS TO RUN FOURTH TIME

PORTLAND, Me.—Mayor Oakley C. Curtis announced Thursday that he will be the candidate of his party for reelection in December, for a fourth term, if offered the nomination.

He said: "There are some things which have been undertaken in this administration which I would like to see completed; and some other things which I have in mind, to which much thought and consideration have been given, which I would like to see well started."

MR. TAFT TO SPEAK BEFORE YALE MEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Former President Taft, now a member of the faculty at Yale University, will attend the annual dinner of the Yale Association of Rhode Island, which will be held here on the evening of Jan. 10, 1914. Mr. Taft will deliver the address.

The annual meeting of the Yale Association will be held on Nov. 20 at the University Club. It will be followed by talks on the Yale football team of the 1913 season by some of the men from New Haven.

CAPTAIN M'DONALD TO RETIRE

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Capt. Alexander MacDonald, for nearly two years captain of company D of Holyoke, second regiment, submitted his application for retirement at regimental headquarters last night.

WELLESLEY PREPARING FOR FRENCH-CANADIAN RECITAL

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Edith Small, lecturer, reader and teacher in the elocution department of Wellesley College, will give a recital in the chapel of College hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Small specializes the reading of Dr. Drummond's French-Canadian poems and especially the "Habitant of Old Quebec." The readings will be accompanied by stereopticon views and old French folk songs sung by Miss Georgia Titcomb '15 of Nogales, Ariz.

At the mandolin club "tryouts" held recently the following were chosen: Margaret Stone '14 of Wellesley, leader.

First Mandolins—Priscilla Allan '16, Kenilworth, Ill.; Gertrude Folger '15, Medford, Mass., assistant leader; Mildred Jenny '15, Hyde Park, Mass.; Lois Kugler '14, Hartford, Conn.; Dorothy Kirkham '15, Springfield, Mass.; Ann Nutt '14, Cliffside, N. J.; Mary Paine '15, West Newton, Mass.; Alice Place '15, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Second Mandolins—Rachel Blodgett '16, Littleton, Mass.; Alma Merks '16, Cincinnati, O.; Rebecca Meeker '16, Carbondale, Pa.; Marguerite Osborne '14, Batavia, N. Y.; Mary Stevens '15, Newtonville, Mass.; Katharine Whitten '15, Wakefield, Mass.

Third Mandolins—Ethel Hazelmeyer '15, Scranton, Pa.; Helen Heafield '16, Chicago, Ill.

Banjos—Gladys Brown '14, Farmington, Me.; Alice Cary '15, Kyoto, Japan; Hazel Cooper '14, Newark, N. J.; Dorothy Ebersole '15, Belleport, N. Y.; Helen Ely '15, Binghamton, N. Y.; Gertrude Hall '16, Revere, Mass.

Guitars—Dorothy Croesdale '14, Denver, Col.; Evelyn Denny '14, Randolph, Va.; Henrietta Gilmore '14, Omaha, Neb.; Helen Moulton '16, Wellesley, Mass.; Florence Parnley '16, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Helen Sleeper '15, Wellesley, Mass.; Vina Smith '14, Kirkwood, N. Y.; Margaret Stone '14, Wellesley, leader.

Tenor Mandolins—Elsie Buttery '14,



MISS MARGARET STONE '14
Leader of Wellesley mandolin club

Patchogue, N. Y.; Dorothy Culver '14, Denver, Col., manager.
Violin—Adelaide Master '15, Waltham, Mass.

Four of the six undergraduate sororities held elections yesterday. The Agora elected Miss Grace Coyle '14, Phoenixville, Pa., president. The Alpha Kappa Chi elected Miss Dorothy Dennis '14, Providence, president. The Shakespeare Society chose Miss Olive Croucher '14, Newark, N. Y., president. The Tau Zeta Epsilon elected Miss Dorothy Gostenholder '14, New Brighton, N. Y., president.

DEMOCRATS OF CRANSTON, R. I., IN CITY CONVENTION

Mayor Sullivan and O'her Members of Ticket Renominated and Accept—Criticize Rivals

CRANSTON, R. I.—Mayor Sullivan and other members of the Democratic city ticket were renominated in convention at Knightsville city hall last night. The convention was made up of 25 delegates, five from each of the four wards. Dr. Daniel O. King of Auburn was chairman of the meeting and Henry Frederick of Edgewood secretary.

In his speech of acceptance the mayor compared the administration of the city government under his party with what he said it would be under Republican control, and also delivered a denunciation of the methods of the present Republican organization. The business of the meeting occupied only a few minutes. Mayor Sullivan was renominated by William J. Higgins of Edgewood, City Treasurer William M. Lee by Senator Edwin C. Pierce, and Overseer of the Poor John A. Hamilton by Henry C. Braithwaite.

ODD FELLOWS OF MAINE ELECT GRAND OFFICERS

PORTLAND, Me.—The annual meeting of the grand encampment, I. O. O. F., was held at Odd Fellows hall, yesterday. The session was the last of the several grand organizations connected with the order.

Willis E. Parsons of Foxcroft, grand patriarch, presided at the meeting. The reports of the officers were presented, after which the following officers were chosen for the year:

Grand patriarch, Sherman L. Berry, Waterville; grand high priest, Charles E. Jackson, Portland; grand senior warden, Archie R. Lovett, Bangor; grand scribe, William E. Plummer, Portland; grand treasurer, Albion E. Chase, Portland; grand junior warden, Fred A. Peabody, Richmond.

Alfred S. Kimball of Norway was elected grand representative for two years, and Willis E. Parsons of Foxcroft grand representative for one year.

NORTHWESTERN TO TAP COAL LANDS

CHICAGO—Stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company here on Thursday approved the organization of the Iowa Southern railway to construct an extension to certain coal lands in Iowa; the organization of the Macoupin County Extension Railway Company to reach coal lands in that county of Illinois, and approving the lease and purchase by the company of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Railway Company.

WOMAN GYMNASIUM LEADER

MILFORD, Mass.—Miss Louise Whiting, daughter of the Rev. E. C. Whiting of South Sudbury, was appointed director of the women's physical department at Milford-Hopedale Y. M. C. A. Miss Whiting will begin her duties Nov. 3.

JUDGESHIP FOR EDWIN S. THOMAS ENDS A CONTEST

Democrats Are Pleased Over President's Appointment for Connecticut District Bench

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The nomination by President Wilson Thursday of Edwin S. Thomas to be United States judge for the district of Connecticut ends a contest which has been going on since the national and state triumph of the Democratic party at the polls last November. He succeeds the late James P. Platt.

Mr. Taft nominated Samuel H. Fisher of this city for the place, but his name with other similar nominations was held up in the Senate and the appointment fell to President Wilson.

Mr. Thomas is a native of Woodstock, Illinois. He graduated from New Britain, Conn., high school in 1891 and from the Yale law school in 1895, having served as executive secretary during Governor Baldwin's administration. He is a prominent Mason and past commander of New Haven commandery, Knights Templars. He is also exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks.

MR. IVES WILLING TO SERVE ON BOARD

David O. Ives, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced, is willing to take the vacant position on the interstate commerce commission left open by the resignation of Charles A. Prouty to investigate the physical valuation of railroads. Mr. Ives returned from Washington late Thursday, where he had been appearing in the matter of rates before one of the government boards.

Louis D. Brandeis says that he would like to see Mr. Ives appointed in recognition of his considerable service to New England in the way of better transportation facilities.

MELROSE GRANGE NEARS FORMATION

For the purpose of instituting a Melrose grange a meeting of a committee will be held tonight, when final arrangements are to be made to establish the grange Oct. 24 in Hawthorne hall, Melrose.

Members of the state order will attend the institution.

SALEM ASSOCIATION ELECTS

SALEM, Mass.—The following have been elected officers of the Pickering Neighborhood Association in North Salem: Albert W. Pierce, president; Henry Taggell, vice-president; Ruth K. James, secretary; G. Arthur Bodwell, treasurer.

SCHOONER GIVES HELP

Picked up this noon off Chatham by the steamer F. J. Lisman, Newport News for Portland, the schooner Henry D. May has been towed to Vineyard Haven. After colliding with a barge, her crew was saved by coast guards.

Gubernatorial Candidates Continue Their State Tours

MR. FOSS URGES SEPARATION OF THE RAILROADS

In Letter to Henry Lee Higginson the Governor Says Steamship Properties Should Be Divided Between the Two Big Systems

GARDNER IS CRITICIZED

Governor Foss favors a separation of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven system and the acquisition for the Boston & Maine of the New Haven's interests in steamship lines which give the Boston & Maine water connections in New York and the South, according to his plan outlined in a letter to Henry Lee Higginson, made public today.

Commenting on this point, the Governor says: "Under recent federal legislation the New Haven will undoubtedly be required to dispose of all its steamship holdings except the Sound lines. All except the latter property should go to the Boston & Maine as a separate company. This would be of great advantage to all shippers and would mean a long step forward in the development of the port."

To a consideration of the details of a constructive plan and to putting the same into execution, I propose to devote my best efforts, whether as a private citizen or in public office."

The letter was in answer to one from Mr. Higginson, asking why the Governor did not support Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, the Republican gubernatorial candidate. Governor Foss says in part:

"I esteem Mr. Gardner as an upright and efficient legislator, a student of economic problems, and a good citizen. I feel, however, that a man with his splendid business acumen and financial connections and friendships should be expected to show more real appreciation of the actual problems which confront us today. I confess to disappointment at the quibbles Mr. Gardner raises while he shuts his eye to the serious issues of the moment. It is true that neither the Democratic candidate, nor the Progressive, has any advantage over your candidate in this respect. I feel that the position I have taken as Governor in opposing some of the evils which now have become so apparent, deserves at least comment and approval from any intending successor, and no candidate could expect my support who is unwilling or afraid to take up my fight for a reasonable and speedy solution of our railroad problems."

"The New Haven finds itself in possession or control of the Boston & Maine and numerous other transportation facilities, and without funds to provide for their needs unless by straining its own credit beyond the point of safety. Its resources are adequate for its own railroad business, and as a railroad it is entitled to high credit financially, but the huge sums which have become necessary on account of its plans of extension are obtained with increasing difficulty. The burdens of its subsidiaries are, under present conditions, too heavy to be borne comfortably."

"It now seems probable that the consolidation of the two railroads was actually in violation of federal law, and that before very long the merger must be dissolved, either by voluntary action of the New Haven or as a result of action by the courts."

"There is a large and I believe a growing sentiment that, irrespective of the financial difficulties which at present exist, we should be better off if the Boston & Maine were a separate and independent company, if the Grand Trunk were afforded an opportunity to enter Boston over its lines, if adequate terminals of those railroads were provided with belt line connections, and if they had steamship connections to southern and other ports."

Governor Foss has received a letter from Representative John J. Murphy of South Boston asking for an investigation of charges that members of Legislature were influenced through financial considerations to support the western trolleys merger bill.

AGENTS INDORSE ONE-CENT POSTAGE

CINCINNATI—Resolutions were adopted favoring 1-cent letter postage and commending the government for punishing wildcat mail order insurance companies, and the convention of the National Association of Fire Insurance Agents adjourned here. These officers were elected: C. F. Hildreth, Freeport, Ill., president; Henry H. Putnam, Boston, secretary; L. C. Merrill, Concord, N. H., New England division; John M. Larkin, Allegheny, Pa., middle states division; Walker Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., southern division; H. H. Stubbs, St. Joseph, Mo., southwestern division; James S. Leeder, Milwaukee; A. W. Edridge, Detroit; E. H. Perry, Indianapolis, middle western states division; Paul Gaylord, Denver, Rocky mountain states division, vice-presidents.

POLICEMEN GET RAISE

PHOENIX, Ari.—At a meeting of the council recently the most important action taken was to grant the request of the policemen for a raise in salary, says the Democrat.

DAVID I. WALSH IS TO SPEAK AT THREE PLACES

Democrat Candidate for Governor to Address Meetings at Water-Power Points and Then Go Toward His Clinton Home

MANSFIELD ACCUSES

Continuing his tour into western Massachusetts, David I. Walsh, the Democratic candidate for Governor, plans to speak tonight at three water power points on the Deerfield, Connecticut and Miller rivers, respectively; namely, Shelburne Falls, Turner's Falls and Miller's Falls. Saturday he expects to come back eastward to his home in Clinton.

The schedule of speeches for the final two weeks of the campaign of the Democrats, at which Lieutenant-Governor Walsh or other candidates on the state ticket will be present, was made public today as follows:

Monday, Oct. 20—Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, Brockton, Whitman, Abington, Rockland.

Tuesday, Oct. 21—Adams, North Adams, Pittsfield.

Wednesday, Oct. 22—Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, Northampton.

Thursday, Oct. 23—Lynn, Marblehead, Salem, Peabody, Danvers, Saugus.

Friday, Oct. 24—Fitchburg, Clinton, Leominster.

Saturday, Oct. 25—Tremont Temple, Boston; Waltham, Newton, Brookline.

Monday, Oct. 27—Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Wakefield, Woburn.

Tuesday, Oct. 28—Taunton, Fall River, New Bedford.

Wednesday, Oct. 29—Worcester, Webster and Southbridge.

Thursday, Oct. 30—Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport.

Friday, Oct. 31—Cambridge, Somerville.

Saturday, Nov. 1—Boston.

Monday, Nov. 3—Boston.

Several noon-day rallies are scheduled to be held at the following places in Brockton Monday, with leading Democrats as speakers: George E. Keith factory, Station avenue; William L. Douglas factory, Spark street; Stacey Adams factory, M. A. Packard Company, Warren avenue; T. D. Darry Company, Freight street; Regal Shoe Company, Whitman railroad station, and Commonwealth Shoe Company.

At the Athol opera house last night Mr. Walsh spoke to an audience of about 400, reiterating his remarks in favor of a constitutional convention to provide for better taxation laws and other changes. He was prevented from fulfilling his speaking engagement at Gardner on the same evening but promises to come there later.

Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, the Democratic candidate for state treasurer, speaking at Gardner last night, made several charges against the conduct of the treasurer's office, together with certain recommendations. In substance they were as follows: That state treasurers have followed the custom of selling state bonds to a small coterie of bond brokers at the price bid by them, who in their turn sell them to the people at an advance rate, instead of selling them over the counter to the people direct, thus saving the middleman-broker's commission.

He declared that money was borrowed when state funds could have been used, that the chief clerk and not the treasurer is really the head of the department, that a salary of \$2500 is paid for legal services that are seldom required, that publication of the names of veterans of the Spanish war entitled to a \$7 monthly pension has been refused, and that state bonds should be issued in denominations of \$100 rather than \$1000.

From Washington comes a statement from President Wilson's private secretary that the Massachusetts Democrats have not asked for Washington speakers to aid Mr. Walsh in the state campaign. It appears that when Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee was in Washington recently he consulted with certain cabinet officials who offered to help if requested so to do by the President, but no petition has been made to the latter.

Democrats of Middlesex county have organized for campaign purposes with the following officers: J. Frank Facey of Cambridge, president; Richard Heron, secretary and William H. Murphy of Marlboro, treasurer.

It has been voted to organize a campaign committee to consist of the officers and the candidates for representatives and senators, the candidates for council in the districts touching Middlesex county and the chairmen of the various city and town committees.

DELEGATES NAMED TO FEDERATION

Representatives for the Woman's Charity Club at the fall meeting of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, to be held in Whitman Nov. 27, were elected yesterday. They are the president, Mrs. Esther Frances Boland; the secretary, Mrs. A. L. Tallman; Mrs. D. B. McPherson and Mrs. Florence Hurn.

CONG. GARDNER OFF ON LIVELY SPEAKING TRIP

Republican Candidate for Governor Starts West to Make Speeches in Several Towns With Windup at Worcester

PLANS RALLY TONIGHT

Congressman A. P. Gardner, Republican candidate for Governor, today has one of the busiest campaign tours which is to end with a rally tonight in Mechanics hall, Worcester. At this meeting former Gov. Curtis Guild and Congressman S. F. Prouty of Iowa, also are scheduled to speak.

Leaving Boston by automobile, Mr. Gardner makes his first stop at West Acton, where the town committee has arranged a flag raising. At Maynard the congressman will stop long enough to shake hands with the members of the Republican town committee.

He will speak at Wood Square, Hudson. There will be a reception from 4 to 5 at the Gleason house, Marlboro, and a reception at Monument square, Marlboro, at 5:30.

Congressman Gardner succeeded in getting close attention from an audience of about 600 persons composed largely of immigrants or sons of immigrants when he discussed his immigration restriction policy at G. A. R. hall, Chelsea, last night. Apparently there were many in the audience hostile to him at the start, but his bold statement of the case prevented any outward show of opposition.

Mr. Gardner also talked about a minimum wage for women and giving to the Massachusetts minimum wage commission more power.

Other speakers included Charles L. Burrill, candidate for state treasurer; James M. Smith, candidate for attorney general; Congressman S. F. Prouty of Iowa, Senator Edward C. R. Bagley of the first Suffolk district; Representatives Maurice Caro and William M. Robinson of Chelsea and E. Philip Finn. The meeting was presided over by Selby Hawkins, president of the Chelsea Republican city committee.

Former Congressman John A. Kelliher is to preside at the Faneuil hall meeting tomorrow night. Former District Attorney Arthur D. Hill declined the invitation and Wendell Phillips Thore, president of the Progressive Club of Massachusetts, who is to appear as a substitute for Mr. Bird, named Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue.

Captain Gardner felt that the proposal that a Democrat be asked to preside was a good one but he did not feel that it would be fair to Mr. Donahue or to the other candidates for secretary to state to call on him for this service.

The Progressive candidate for secretary of state, Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, has asked Congressman Gardner to tell at this meeting why he voted against the Sherwood bill to increase pensions of veterans of the civil war.

FOUR LEAGUE NOMINATORS ARE APPOINTED

Four of the committee of seven members of the Citizens Municipal League who are to name a candidate for mayor, to be endorsed by the league, were appointed by Richard Olney, chairman of the executive committee, yesterday.

They are Robert A. Woods of the South End house, Former Mayor Nathan Matthews, Benjamin C. Lane and Henry Hagan.

Of these four it is understood that three are in favor of the nomination of Congressman Andrew J. Peters. The other is said to be in favor of Thomas J. Kenny, president of the city council.

EFFICIENCY TO BE LECTURE THEME

Beginning Oct. 21, at 8 p. m. and continuing for 20 successive Tuesday evenings a course of lectures on practical instruction in salesmanship and business efficiency will be conducted at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston street.

Among the speakers will be: Roy F. Soule, managing editor, Iron Hardware Age, New York; the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, of Union Congregational church, Boston; Frank W. Bailey, of the Thorpe & Martin Company; John Q. Adams, publisher; James A. Stafford of the American Multiplex Sales Company; Walter A. Hawkins, superintendent Jordan Marsh Company; Robert H. Newcombe, publicity manager, B. & M. R. R.; and H. Whitehead, lecturer on business topics.

CAPTAIN INCH IN NEW YORK

Capt. Francis Inch of Voltorno, which burned at sea, has arrived at New York with other survivors on Kronland. He has nothing but praise for members of his crew and all of 12 ships in rescue fleet.

CHARLES S. BIRD COVERING TWO COUNTIES TODAY

Progressive Leader's Itinerary Calls for Fourteen Speeches in as Many Cities and Towns of Plymouth and Bristol

RETURNS TOMORROW

Campaigning through southern Bristol and Plymouth counties today, Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, is scheduled to make 14 speeches to be followed by another tonight at a rally in New Bedford. Mr. Bird plans to spend the night at Fairhaven and to return to Boston Saturday, speaking en route.

Today's schedule calls for speeches at Assonet, Myrieks, Lakeville, Middleboro, Wareham, East Wareham, Onset, Buzzards Bay, Marion, Mattapoisett, Fairhaven, South Dartmouth, Dartmouth and Westport.

Another large audience greeted Mr. Bird at his rally in Anawam hall, Fall River, last night. About 800 voters were said to be present. The remarks in behalf of justice to employees were frequently broken by loud applause.

Declaring that Congressman Gardner had misstated his position on immigration, Mr. Bird sought to make it clear, saying that it was not his desire to get cheap labor, but on the contrary to secure a fair wage for all workers.

In his speech earlier in the day at Taunton, Patrick Hanrahan sought to heckle Mr. Bird, interrupting him with an inquiry as to whether he believed an immigrant should be permitted to come into the country without at least \$100 in capital. Mr. Bird replied that the financial test should not be applied to immigrants.

In addition to the tour of the "flying squadron," the following eight Progressive rallies have been arranged for today: At East Boston, ward 1, 27 Central square, Henry B. McDowell will speak.

At Revere, Columbia square, open-air rally and flag raising at 8 p. m.; speakers, Daniel Cosgrove, Arthur M. Huddell, Henry B. McDowell and Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast.

At Lynn, noon rally at the General Electric Works, Henry B. McDowell speaker.

At Everett, Glendale square and Everett Springs, open air rally at 8 p. m.; speakers, Russell A. Wood and Arthur M. Huddell.

At Marlboro, town hall, Henry Clay Peters and others will speak.

At Wakefield, town hall, at 8 p. m.; speakers, Daniel Cosgrove and Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast.

At Hopkinton, town hall, at 8 p. m.; speakers, H. Huestis Newton and Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer.

At Ashland, town hall, at 8 p. m.; speakers, H. Huestis Newton and Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer.

Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, who is coming east on a vacation, may speak in Mr. Bird's behalf at one or more meetings before the campaign is over.

At Marlboro, town hall, Henry Clay Peters and others will speak.

At Wakefield, town hall, at 8 p. m.; speakers, Daniel Cosgrove and Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast.

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CHILD LABOR IS TO BE DISCUSSED



MISS HELEN TODD Who is to address suffragist meeting

Miss Helen Todd of California, and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union, will speak at a suffrage meeting in Memorial hall, Dedham, this evening.

Miss Todd has selected as a subject, "Child Labor." For six years she was inspector of factories in Illinois. Her work as an associate of Miss Adams at Hull house is also well known.

CHARITY CLUB TO MEET

Junior Charity Club will open its season at the Loughton studios, Pierce building, the afternoon of Oct. 21. A musical program has been arranged.

FEWER CLASSES IN WORK SOUGHT BY 'L' CARMEN

Agent of Union Presents to Arbitrators New Schedules for Shops and Building Departments, Which Also Provide Raises

TWO WITNESSES LEFT

Two classifications instead of six or eight were sought by the Boston Street Carmen's Union in the shops and building departments of the Boston Elevated at the hearing today before the special board of arbitrators in Ford hall sitting in the controversy between the road and the men. The proposed schedules with which it is aimed to reduce the multi-farious classifications to simple form were presented by Mathias J. Nesdale, business agent of the union, but it was pointed out in some cases they showed wage increases of more than 15 per cent asked by the men.

By the new schedule the wiremen would receive an increase of 18 per cent and the mechanics 25 per cent.

Just before the hearing adjourned to resume in the afternoon John P. Feeney, attorney for the union, announced that he had only two more witnesses to examine.

That workmanship of a better quality and a higher percentage of economy to the Boston Elevated railway would be a direct result of abolition of the present piece-work systems now in vogue in certain departments of the road in favor of a day rating for the wages of employees, was the substance of testimony given this morning by Matthew J. Higgins, president of the carmen's union.

Mr. Higgins characterized the piece-work system as wasteful in that the workmen in their haste to finish a certain number of pieces in order to secure adequate pay often used more stock than would be done if quality instead of quantity were the aim of the men.

Mr. Higgins testified that practically all of the organized men at the Elevated oppose the piece-work system. He said that on a certain class of work for which 23½ cents per hour is paid by the railway, in other shops men on the same job make as high as \$22 to \$30 weekly.

He testified that through the system in vogue in the shops of the Elevated the men work part time piece-work and occasionally on work for which they receive a day rating, which appeared to the witness as being unnecessarily complicated.

Wendall L. Goldwaith, for seven years an employee of the armature department at the Bartlett street shops, said that the work which he performs requires considerable skill and care and that he received but 23½ cents per hour. Some men on the same job, witness said, get from 25½ to 30 cents per hour.

David B. Kieth, an armature winder at the Albany street shops, said that after working for the Elevated for 1½ years he was making but 27½ cents an hour. He testified that four men on outside electrical work get from 35½ to 40 cents an hour.

Fred A. Doherty, also an employee of the armature room at the Albany street shops, for seven years a winder, said that he is rated as a mechanic and get 23½ cents an hour for work for which some men receive 30 cents.

SALEM MASONS RECEIVE GIFT OF SILVER BOWL

SALEM, Mass.—A delegation from the Worcester County commandery, K. T., paid a visit to the Winslow Lewis commandery of this city Thursday evening, and presented the local lodge with a silver bowl. The visit is an exchange of courtesies, following the entertainment of the Worcester organization by the local lodge on a picnic down the harbor last summer.

Among those present with the visitors were Eminent Sir Albert W. Fay, grand lecturer of the grand council of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Eminent Sir Henry P. Fernald, department grand warden.

The following officers of the local organization were installed: George W. Blinn, eminent commander; George B. Farrington, generalissimo; Walter T. Creese, captain; J. H. Dearborn; J. H. Dearborn, prelate; Charles Goodwin, senior warden; Arthur L. Patten, junior warden; Herbert S. Gilman, treasurer; L. A. Dennett, recorder; Wallace T. Walke, standard bearer; George Upson, sword bearer; Frank A. Neff, warden; H. C. Besson, organist; G. W. S. Rollins, sentry; Elbert S. Kelley, T. G. Pinnock, W. H. Rollins, trustees of the permanent fund.

The President also sent to the Senate the names of the native Philippine commissioners whose appointments were previously announced.

FEDERAL COURT PLACES FILLED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has made these nominations: United States judge, District of Connecticut, Edwin H. Thomas.

United States marshal Rhode Island, John J. Richards.

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WORK PROMISED BY DEPARTMENT FOR NAVY YARD

Assistant Secretary Says Many of Men Let Go Will Get Reemployment When Vessels Arrive at Charlestown for Repairs

MR. PETERS QUESTIONS

WASHINGTON—Representative Peters has taken up with the navy department the question of the recent discharge of workmen at the Boston navy yard. He has had many complaints from these men and has urged on the department the necessity for uniform work at the yard, both for the sake of the men and for the efficiency of the yard.

The following report from the assistant secretary of the navy in the proposition is made:

"In regard to the lack of work at the Boston navy yard and the recent discharge of a number of workmen, you are informed that these discharges were necessitated on account of completion of work on the Virginia and Vestal. The department has ordered the Castine out of commission for an extensive overhaul at Boston, and it is hoped that some of these men may be reemployed on this vessel, and on the Georgia, which has recently begun a three months' overhaul at this yard. In addition to these vessels, the destroyers Ammen, Burrows, Patterson and Trippe will go to the Boston yard about Nov. 1 for a two-months overhaul. It is reasonable to expect that these vessels will furnish normal employment to the Boston yard until the middle of January at least."

"The policy of the department is in thorough accord with the recommendations made by you, and every effort is being made to keep the labor rolls at all navy yards as uniform as possible. However, owing to the fact that navy yards are primarily repair plants rather than manufacturing plants and exist for the fleet, it necessarily follows that their employment of labor depends on the amount of repairs needed by the fleet, which, of course, is a fluctuating quantity."

"For the purpose of keeping labor rolls uniform, the department has recently instituted a policy, which has been approved by the President, of making repairs in navy yards to vessels of other departments of the government, and of entering into the construction of such vessels at these yards when it is possible to submit the lowest bid for such work."

"In addition to this it is the department's policy to furnish naval supplies and equipment to vessels of other government departments when desired. Furthermore, it is the department's desire in the future to construct in its own navy yards such gunboats, tugs and barges, in addition to some of the battleships, as may be authorized by Congress. All this work in the yards will tend to keep the labor roll large and uniform, and it is believed, will furnish a capable and efficient body of trained mechanics, familiar with navy yard work, should hostilities cause a sudden demand for their services."

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MASSACHUSETTS POLICE REELECT THEIR OFFICERS

All the officers, with the exception of one member of the executive board of the Massachusetts Police Association, were reelected at the thirteenth annual convention in Cyprus hall, Cambridge, and today the legislative committee made its report to the gathering. It was referred to the executive board.

The officers are: President, Henry F. Ryan of Haverhill; vice-president, James Cash of Taunton, Mass.; secretary, James M. Keane of Cambridge; treasurer, Christopher H. Chase of Brockton, Mass.; sergeant-at-arms, James E. Maher of Malden; executive board, Charles W. Allen, Peter A. Cullen, John J. Curtis, William P. Dineen, Patrick F. Doherty, Thomas McMurray, John J. Sullivan and Edward M. Woods.

HAWAII PLANS BIG TOURNAMENT AT ARMORY OPENING

HONOLULU—A military tournament planned and carried out on a larger and more spectacular scale than has ever been seen in Hawaii, is to open the new armory of the national guard. Already the wheels have been set in motion to make the event worthy of the epoch in the local militia history that it will mark. The regular service will join with the guard to make the tournament representative, and besides events open to both, there will be special features for the regulars alone, and for the militia-men alone, says the Star Bulletin.

General Funston thinks well of the plan, and after a conference with Maj. A. S. Conklin, chief of staff of the Hawaii department, Col. J. W. Jones, adjutant-general N. G. H., is working out the details.

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SOCIAL SERVICE FOR THE ALIEN IS DISCUSSED

(Continued from page one)

third issue and the institution of personal service contact or the big brotherhood movement, through which the immigrants are helped by individual association with Americans completed the program.

In his talk Mr. Gold said that each city must consider its own industrial situation and fit the alien element accordingly. In Brockton, he said, the immigrants are known not as immigrants and aliens, but as "new Americans." The work of the industrial department of the Y. M. C. A. is carried on wholly by volunteer teachers who are themselves trained to teach the courses laid out by the committee on immigration, he explained.

The organization further has been divided into branches consisting of the advisory board

Senate to Debate Seamen Bill

Shipping Interests and Seafarers
Are Interested in Legislation
Proposed—Senator La Follette
to Introduce an Amendment

OWNERS IN OPPOSITION

WASHINGTON—Ship owners and seafaring men will watch with interest the progress of debate on the Nelson seamen's bill in the Senate. By agreement the bill, which was reported without amendment from the commerce committee on Oct. 2, will be under discussion for a week, a vote to be taken not later than 4 o'clock Oct. 23.

Senator La Follette, who introduced a more drastic seamen's bill than the Nelson bill and urged its favorable action upon the committee without avail, will introduce his bill as a substitute in the form of an amendment on the floor of the Senate. The labor union element favors the La Follette bill, while the ship owners favor the Nelson bill as less undesirable.

Both bills are designed to promote the welfare of American seamen in the United States merchant marine. The La Follette bill is the same as that passed by the House last session. It was introduced by Representative Wilson, now secretary of labor. The Nelson bill is the bill that passed the Senate last session when Senator Nelson was chairman of the commerce committee, and which went to the President for his signature but was "pocket vetoed" 40 minutes before President Taft's term of office expired. The President said he was too busy to consider it then as it was too important a question to be disposed of in a short time, and it did not become a law.

While a bill, practically the same as the Nelson bill, has been introduced in the House by Representative Alexander of Missouri there will be no action on it at this session.

For years both the shipping interests and the labor interests have been exercising their influence on this proposed legislation in Congress. A familiar figure at the capitol lobbying for this proposition for years has been Andrew Furber, representative of the union seamen both on the oceans and the Great Lakes, his champions being Representative Wilson in the House and Senator La Follette in the Senate. Edwin H. Duff, Washington representative of the ship owners, has actively opposed the legislation and has kept the shipping interests advised of its progress.

Ship owners regarded with regret the fact that Secretary of Labor Wilson and Secretary of Commerce Redfield both wrote letters to Senator Clark, chairman of the commerce committee, favoring the La Follette bill and that President Wilson was said to favor it. They predict that if the La Follette bill passes it will "drive what is left of the American merchant marine from the seas." After having gained just a little help for the merchant marine through the tariff bill clause granting the 5 per cent preferential duty on goods carried in American bottoms, the shippers hope they will not have a blow in the other direction to offset it, in the form of the La Follette seamen's bill.

The La Follette bill is intended to prevent involuntary servitude on shipboard, to compel wage settlements in every port visited, to increase wages, to provide eight hour days for certain classes of labor on ships and in many other ways bind ship owners to give better accommodations to seamen. The Nelson bill aims in the same general direction but its provisions are not so drastic, and the ship owners last session appeared satisfied with it when it was apparent that some legislation of the sort must be passed.

Many senators say the La Follette bill is too drastic, but on the other hand Senator La Follette says the Nelson bill is inadequate to correct conditions on the high seas. He says his bill would work to the benefit of the shippers in the long run because its provisions would raise the standard of labor on American ships and increase its efficiency.

"The ship owners are opposing my bill for no good reason," said Senator La Follette. "It would be the best thing in the world for them, if they can only see it. But the ship owners, like all other heads of industries, are resisting every labor saving device, every safety device and all legislation that tends to promote efficiency. The manufacturers opposed legislation compelling them to keep their factories sanitary and to otherwise protect their employees and give them better wages and conditions. Now that they have been forced to adopt these evidences of progress they see the wisdom of it, and would be the last to give them up. Once these improved conditions are forced upon the ship owners they will see the benefit to themselves.

"The ship owners are trying to stir up sentiment against this legislation by crying that it will drive American ships from the seas. It will not do anything of the kind. It will be the salvation of the American merchant marine. It is aimed at the employment of cheap Asiatic labor and they will find that well-paid and well cared for American labor will give greater efficiency."

LIGHT PLANT PAYS \$700,000
WINNIPEG, Man.—Controller Cockburn said recently the cash collections for 1913 for the city light and power department will run over \$700,000, according to the Manitoba Free Press.

BALKAN INQUIRY REPORT IS HOPED TO PREVENT WAR

Prof. Samuel Dutton, Returning
From Investigation for Peace
Foundation, Declares Ground
Exists for Charges

WORKERS' RECEPTION

NEW YORK—Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Teachers College, who was named by President Butler of Columbia to represent the United States on an international commission to study the causes and effects of the wars in the Balkans, has returned to New York. The charges made by the Greeks against the Bulgarians and the counter-charges of the Bulgarians against the Greeks which have been sent out from the scene of the conflict have each substantial basis in fact, he said, but neither could be taken as entirely accurate.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, president of the commission and member of the French Senate, Frederick R. Hearst of London, and Professor Redlick of the University of Vienna, are other members of the commission besides those who travelled with Professor Dutton through the Balkans gathering data on the second war, when the allies against Turkey turned on each other for a division of the spoils. The findings of the commission is to be for the work of the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

The report of the commission will be ready in about two months and will represent the first attempt of an impartial international committee to determine all the causes and the effects, economic, social, and moral, of a great conflict.

Professor Dutton said since his return, according to the Times, that with all the stories that had been sent out by correspondents and travelers the half had not been told of what had been wrought there. He would not give any summary of the findings of the commission, as it had been agreed to keep the report confidential until it was ready to be given to the world in several languages. But he said that when the report comes out the world would stand aghast that such things could be in the twentieth century.

"It was found," he said, "that many persons high in authority in their respective countries knew very little of what the armies were actually doing in the field of battle. We had to listen to countless accusations and replies. We have not attempted to present all of these in our report, but we have sifted those that were based on facts and have presented the truth with typical and precise facts illustrating the general situation."

Peace Aim Stated

The aim of the commission was, of course, to advance the cause of international peace and, by setting forth the actual results of the war to make nations hold back when war threatened. "It is hoped," said Professor Dutton, "that some influential people in the Balkans will see that war is not the best means of settling a question of boundary. They will sooner or later recognize that they have all met losses that can never be made good. No nation will be spared in the report, and the facts will speak for themselves."

Prof. Dutton's companions in the investigation were Paul Milukoff, a Russian editor and leader in the Duma; C. H. Brailsford, an Englishman, an editor of the Nation and a student of near eastern problems for many years, and M. Godart, a French economist. They were named by the larger committee of the Carnegie foundation which met in Paris in August with representatives of all the European powers except Germany and the United States.

The four men left Paris on Aug. 20 under instructions to study and report to the committee in Paris. They proceeded at once to the Balkan states.

Contrary to reports that have been sent out of the failure of the commission in the warring states, Professor Dutton said that the work had been carried out successfully and that they had been received everywhere most courteously.

"Our success," he said, "was all that we expected under the circumstances, inasmuch as some of the nations had been guilty of serious infractions of international law and were naturally opposed to an inquisitorial investigation such as we planned. Serbia and Greece refused to give us official recognition, but we were able to accomplish as much there, if not more than if we had been under the guidance of an official of the government. We were allowed to go

anywhere and to question those we saw fit. We got depositions and statements from all sorts and conditions of men, and we were not in the least discouraged with the results.

Difficulties Described

"Our difficulty with Serbia and with Greece was entirely of a personal nature. Serbia objected to M. Milukoff, the Russian editor, because of criticisms he had made of Serbia in the first war of the allies against Turkey. But M. Milukoff, as he has later shown, is a very good friend of Serbia. The prime minister of Serbia excused himself when we asked his aid, saying that public opinion would not warrant it, and he referred to the attitude of the press in his country. But we were in Belgrade during the two days' celebration of the victory of the Serbian arms. We met Prince Alexander and other persons high in authority, who treated us very courteously. The government sent a secretary of the foreign office to accompany us to the border and he went with us to Salonika.

"In Greece the objection was to Mr. Brailsford, the Englishman, for something he had written. But here, too, we met the greatest consideration and had a free hand to go and come and investigate. In Macedonia, where some of the gravest irregularities occurred, the Greek authorities gave the greatest possible aid, even to trains and hotels.

"After a week in Salonika we decided, in order to save time, to separate to continue our investigations. M. Milukoff, who knows the history of modern Turkey and the language, went to Constantinople. From there he went to Adrianople and the villages around there which suffered most. He made a special study of the village of which Pierre Loti has written. Godart went to Athens to study economic conditions, while Mr. Brailsford and myself stayed at Salonika to study conditions there and in the outlying places.

"We met again after a few weeks and we went to Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, together. We were met by a special train. The American consul undertook to be our special assistant. Rooms in the Parliament House were reserved for us as a working center, and automobiles were constantly at our disposal to visit the outlying places.

Crown Consulted

"We had a conference with the King and Queen in Bulgaria and the civil and military governors of the principal cities of Macedonia.

"While I cannot anticipate the report, which will be a full and complete statement of the causes and effects of the war, I can say that no published statements have adequately described the tragedies that have taken place under the name of war. The report will contain accurate and carefully attested accounts of the whole war of the allies that are not yet made known. I am sure the world will be amazed that nations calling themselves Christians, can, either through anger or greed, commit such barbarities on their fellow men.

"Certainly there has never been a war in 2000 years in which the combatants fought with such ferocity, and never was an event so unnecessary and so uncalled for as the war in which those standing side by side in the struggle to drive the Turk out of Europe began to rend each other and to use every known process. In the two wars 1,500,000 men were engaged. An estimate may be made from the fact that there were 200,000 Turkish refugees driven from their homes and 100,000 Bulgars.

"We returned to Paris on Sept. 27, and there the whole commission met again. We who had visited the scene of the war made our reports, which were discussed and the plan of presentment determined upon."

DIRECTORS OF THE NEW HAVEN HEAR REPORTS

NEW YORK—Directors' committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, appointed to investigate the Connecticut and Rhode Island trolley subsidiaries of the system and the steamship lines reported to the full board here on Thursday. The special committee on the Boston & Albany situation also made a preliminary report.

All committees reported that they were studying the problems delegated to them and were proceedings as rapidly as possible.

The directors also accepted the resignations of Theodore N. Vail and Alexander S. Cochrane as members of the New Haven board.

The amendment to the by-laws to create the position of chairman of the New Haven board was ratified, and it is expected that Howard Elliott will be elected to that position at a directors' meeting following the annual meeting

ONE MILLION HEAR LECTURES OF NEW YORK EDUCATIONISTS

NEW YORK—The New York department of education's public lecture bureau classes last year had a total attendance of more than 1,000,000.

The director of the system is Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who has led it since its second year, and he anticipates for its university cooperation that will permit those who attend the lectures and follow them up with supervised reading to in time attain a university degree.

"This city," he says, "contains a number of institutions of higher learning. A federation of our colleges and univer-

sities could be made possible, and, by cooperation with the public lecture system, a correspondence school, under the aegis of this great union, could be established. This would greatly increase the usefulness of these great institutions of learning, and through the public lecture system bring them more closely in touch with the people."

Last year lectures were delivered in 173 lecture centers, a staff of 696 lecturers spoke on 1740 topics before 5573 audiences. The total attendance was 1,000,100.

at New Haven on Oct. 22, and that James H. Hustis will succeed him as president.

Negotiations were continued on Thursday between General Manager Bardo of the New Haven and other officials of the road, and representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the seniority rule dispute, without reaching any definite conclusion. The negotiations continue today.

BETTER HOUSING IS COMING HERE SAYS MR. GALLUP

He Tells People of Boston and State That This Condition Alone Will Do More to Advance Society Than Anything

HOPE IS SEEN AHEAD

Declaring that at last there is hope in Massachusetts for better housing, George B. Gallup, speaking last night in Park Street church before the Society of Colonial Families and Family Associations on "Colonial Homes—A Revelation," characterized the Massachusetts city planning law, passed last spring, as one of the greatest laws ever put on legislative books.

"Some of our cities have already risen to this call," he said, "and in Boston the Chamber of Commerce is making plans for a two days' convention to be held here next month to be attended by mayors, selectmen, architects, engineers and hundreds of people interested in the best ways of putting the city planning law into effect.

"The day has come when bad housing is to be abolished for the first time. Good homes must be provided for all, and we are learning that it can be done. We are beginning to see that we must use our inventions, our present resources, our modern equipment for the enhancement of the conditions of the common man. Only our ignorance and selfishness in failing to place these at his disposal can lead to the war which many persons believe confronts us. We must pass on our benefits which we have received to our humble brother. We must learn the lesson of history, that no civilization can survive which neglects the welfare of the common people."

The Rev. B. Sanford, D. D., of New York city, who spoke on "Responsibility," paid tribute to Mary Antin, author of "The Promised Land," and said that what she had achieved but laid a greater obligation upon New Englanders of Colonial descent never to consent to slovenly scholarship.

Other speakers were Augustus D. Small, Alvah J. Bradstreet, Dr. D. Kendrick Smith, Koran C. Small and Vernon A. Field, who also presided. Songs were sung by Herbert Davis of Cambridge and Miss Martha E. Darlington of Dorchester. About 200 attended, the family having the largest representation being the Smalls, upon whom flowers were showered at the close of the evening's program.

CONGRESS HALL COMMITTEE PLAN REFUSED CONSENT

WASHINGTON—Congress was prevented Thursday from voting on a resolution endorsed by Republican and Democratic members from Pennsylvania to authorize a joint congressional committee to attend the dedication of the restored Congress hall in Philadelphia Saturday, Oct. 25.

The plan was to have senators from the 13 original states. President Wilson has promised to attend.

When urged to withdraw his objections to considering the resolution without a record vote on the ground that it was a patriotic measure, Republican House Leader Mann said:

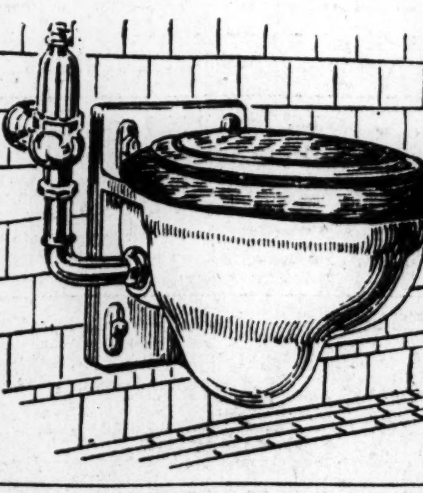
"It is no more patriotic than that Congress should maintain a quorum here to transact business of the government."

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE JUDGE

WASHINGTON—Chairman Clayton of the House judiciary committee announced on Thursday the appointment of a subcommittee to investigate the alleged official misconduct of Federal District Judge Emory Speer of Georgia.

REED STUDENTS END HAZING

PORTLAND, Ore.—The men at Reed College unanimously voted to abolish hazing at the institution, according to the Oregonian.



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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HUMANE WORKS TO MERGE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Combining activities of the American Humane Association and the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is contemplated in the step taken Thursday at the closing session of the American convention here. A committee to work out details for union consists of President William O. Stillman of Albany, Justice Robert J. Wilkin of Brooklyn, Representative Peter G. Gerry of Newport, R. I.; J. J. Kelso of Toronto; Robert H. Murray of Halifax; Robert J. Parr, director of the English society, and Secretary Nathaniel J. Walker of Albany.

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Rooms with Private bath, \$5 a day up
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430 ROOMS San Antonio, Texas TRAVIS SQUARE \$1.50 AND UPWARD

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EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFE

Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

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FREE AUTO BUS Meets All Trains

European, 75c to \$2.50 American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

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A SUMMER HOME

Within walking distance. Clean, cool and comfortable; out of the ordinary. Satisfy yourself by calling at 1217 West Tenth Street.

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NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

In the Center of Business and Shopping District

250 Rooms SAN FRANCISCO SUTTER AND NEARBY STREETS \$1.50 Up

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Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel.
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.
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Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast
Built of Concrete and Steel

TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combine all modern attractions.
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)

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HOUSTON, TEXAS

and Her Three Million Dollar RICE HOTEL

A Tourist's delight 52 weeks a year. 500 miles perfect shell road. Just 50 miles to the Gulf; 27 miles to the Bay.

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A Twentieth Century Model of Hotel construction and equipment. 600 Rooms; 52 with bath; 15 State Suites; one entire floor devoted to Ball Room, Parlors, Banquet Hall and Private Dining Rooms. 310 feet Loggia Promenade. Roof Sun Parlor.

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DALLAS, TEXAS

A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City.
EUROPEAN PLAN: \$2.00 Per Day and Up.
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Absolutely fireproof, new and modern, beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine, perfect service.
European, rates \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day.
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MODERN EUROPEAN HOTEL MODERATE RATES

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MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
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A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL
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ANTICIPATING EVERY DEMAND OF THE MOST EXACTING GUEST

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WHERE EAST MEETS WEST ON THE GOLDEN SEA OF COMMERCE

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A legacy of the past
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Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD

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IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING
Modern—Fireproof

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European Plan \$1.50 up
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"Take any taxi to hotel at our expense."

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
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In the Heart of the City
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Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

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THE SPOT BEAUTIFUL OF ALL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Combining Ocean, Mountains and Valley—Perpetual Springtime. Modern hotel, open year round, for those demanding refined surroundings. Unequaled homesites. Rates and illustrated booklet upon request.

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Just completed, delightfully situated on high ground immediately overlooking the ocean, has elevator, steam heat, sun parlor, private baths. Rates \$1.00 and up.

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1718 Vine St., Hollywood, situated in the foothills, a beautiful suburb of Los Angeles, Cal. 2, 3 and 4 room family apartments. White paneled kitchens and baths, large, airy rooms. Everything very clean and up-to-date. Private phones. All conveniences. \$35-\$40.

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Very Central. All outside rooms and modern conveniences. European plan. \$1.00 per day up.

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Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests.
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The Most Talked of AND The Best Thought of Hotel in the United States

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Single rooms with lavatory	\$2.50
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Large double rooms with bath	\$5.00 to \$8.00
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A most excellent hotel the year around. 400 rooms with bath. Rates all American Plan. EDWARD E. BRADLEY, Proprietor. H. H. McLEAN, Manager.

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Seventh between Washington and Stark
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Every Luxury and Comfort

Complete Equipment
Correct Service
Rates: \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day

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"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service
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Moderate Rates
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Please write for booklet. HORTON & WARREN.

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DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

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"AN HOTEL OF QUIET ELEGANCE"

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The Premier Hotel
Opened in 1910
Cost \$1,500,000

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Completely Furnished and Equipped
Ideal Location. 200 rooms, 150 with baths, several two and three-room suites.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF
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 Formerly of
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 One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York
 600 ROOMS
 Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Unequalled. In the Center of Shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.
 Room and Bath One Person, \$2 and up.
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 The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.
 Take the subway to 28th St. to hotel.

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HOTEL WOODSTOCK
 FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR
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 365 ROOMS EUROPEAN PLAN 270 BATHS
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 "The Center of Things Active"
 A strictly high class, modern fireproof hotel at a most convenient location, Broadway at Twenty-ninth Street, the centre of the shopping and theatre districts.
 The comfort of its guests is the first consideration of the management. Write for booklet.
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 Victoria, B. C. 125 Rooms. Marine View
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 Rooms with Bath, \$2.00 PER DAY
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 Dining Room in Connection J. E. SMART, Manager.

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 216 HUNTINGTON AVE.,
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 NEW ELEGANT ATTRACTIVE
 Inspection and Comparison invited. Exceptional Cuisine. Equipment and Service at popular prices.
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 Evenings and Sunday Afternoons
 Under Same Management as NAVARRE AND IRVINGTON CAFES

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167 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
 5th Door South of Keith's Theatre
 A Lunch Room for men and women which combines good food with reasonable prices. You are invited to give us a trial.
 Lunch 11-3 Tea 3:30-5:30

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 Near Massachusetts Avenue
 FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE
 A BACK BAY CAFE
 MODERATE UNIQUE HOMELIKE
 Music Every Evening and Sunday Afternoon

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 Cuisine Unsurpassed
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 One of the Coolest and Most Attractive Restaurants in the City

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25 TEMPLE PLACE
 Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
 Home-Made Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.
 Served on Sale

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Matronized by

IDA MERRILL GUILD (Mrs. C. E.).

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS
 TWO TO FIVE O'CLOCK

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Martha Washington
 New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel
 29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue
 RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN
 European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.
 Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephone. Baths Free of Each Floor. Fireproof.

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 A family hotel of quality and refinement at very reasonable rates
 Parlor, Bedroom, Private Bath (1 or 2 persons).....\$2.00 Daily
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 Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Private Bath (4 persons).....\$3.00 Daily
 Parlor, 3 Bedrooms, Private Bath (4 to 6 persons).....\$4.00 Daily
 Special rates for persons wishing to make a long stay
 Superior Restaurant at Reasonable Prices
 Write for descriptive Booklet B with map of city

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 "An hotel of distinction with moderate charges"
 Within five minutes of principal railway terminals. Situation ideal.
 TARIFF: per day—\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8
 Single rooms Double rooms
 Double bedrooms, bathroom dressing-room and bath
 Suites—Parlor, bedroom and bath
 Each room with bath
 Walton H. Marshall Manager

The Madison Square

57 Madison Ave. New York
 Facing Madison Square Park
 "The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.
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H STREET, N. W., AT FIFTEENTH
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 European Plan Fireproof

Beautifully located in the center of the most fashionable part of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds and convenient to all points of interest.
 The Shoreham has been entirely reconstructed and refurnished throughout, and now offers the most desirable accommodations obtainable in Washington.
 Service and cuisine unexcelled.
 R. E. DOWNS, Manager.

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Iowa Circle, WASHINGTON, D. C.
 American Plan \$3.00 per day up.
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 Correspondence invited.
 WILLIAM CATTO

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 (Near Coolidge Corner)
 Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.
 Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.
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NEAR PARIS
 French Protestant family takes pensioners; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.
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 Furnished apartments for rent. Also private board. Good location. Harbor view. Ten minutes from Hamilton.
 MISS H. V. RICHARDSON
 Or Hotel and Travel Dept., Christian Science Monitor.

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GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON
 This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, lounge and spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.
 Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single, from \$1.36 to \$2

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 Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District. 450 Rooms with Telephone. Baths Free of Each Floor. Fireproof.

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 Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Private Bath (3 or 4 persons).....\$2.50 Daily
 Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Private Bath (4 persons).....\$3.00 Daily
 Parlor, 3 Bedrooms, Private Bath (4 to 6 persons).....\$4.00 Daily
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 Single rooms Double rooms
 Double bedrooms, bathroom dressing-room and bath
 Suites—Parlor, bedroom and bath
 Each room with bath
 Walton H. Marshall Manager

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57 Madison Ave. New York
 Facing Madison Square Park
 "The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.
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Beautifully located in the center of the most fashionable part of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds and convenient to all points of interest.
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 Correspondence invited.
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 (Near Coolidge Corner)
 Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.
 Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.
 American plan cafe.
 Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed
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CHATEAU DE SOISY

NEAR PARIS
 French Protestant family takes pensioners; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.
 M. WILLIAMSON DE VISME
 SOISY-SOUS-ETIOLLES

BERMUDA

The Campinile
 Furnished apartments for rent. Also private board. Good location. Harbor view. Ten minutes from Hamilton.
 MISS H. V. RICHARDSON
 Or Hotel and Travel Dept., Christian Science Monitor.

THACKERAY HOTEL

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON
 This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, lounge and spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.
 Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single, from \$1.36 to \$2

SHOOSHAN'S CAFE

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ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS
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CONCORD, MASS.
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HOTEL PURITAN
 390 Commonwealth Avenue
 For both Transient and Permanent Guests
 The Distinctive Boston House
 and one of the most inviting and homelike hotels in the world.
 Please favor with your address, our interesting booklet will follow.
 C. S. COSTELLO, Manager
 Several desirable rooms and suites at modest rates.

HOTEL OXFORD
 COPELY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.
 Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House, European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
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Brandon Hall
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 An Exclusive Family Hotel
 Rooms single or en suite, with private baths.
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Hotel Worthy
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Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON
 Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths
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270 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
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 Very desirable Suites of from Three to Ten Rooms
 Beautiful Banquet Hall for Private Parties
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Copley Square, Boston
 European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 up.
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HOTEL VENDOME
 Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.
 C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Hawthorne House

52 CLIFF ROAD, COR. OF HAWTHORNE ROAD
 WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
 Well located for those who wish to spend the fall or winter in the country and still be near the city. Thirty minutes from South Station. Rooms with or without private bath. Tel. Wellesley 21342.

IDAHO ROADS UNDER SCRUTINY

DOWNEY, Ida.—With the intention of going thoroughly into the road problems that are confronting this end of the Marsh valley country and to effect a solution that will be for the best interests of the public in general, Commissioner Meyers Cohn was here recently, making investigations on which to make recommendations to the county board of commissioners, says the Idahoan. It was the desire of the commissioners to fix the tax levy this year under a dollar, but the demands of the state levy were such that a levy of \$1.07 for the combined county and state funds was the lowest the commissioners could fix and be able to meet the current expenses of the county.

TEACHERS' SALARIES MORE

MINNEAPOLIS—Grade school teachers, who obtained through the Legislature an act permitting a 1-mill tax levy for increases in salaries, are to benefit by the act to the extent of \$43,000 additional salary fund this year, says the Journal.

Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.

Beacon Hill, Opposite State House
 Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally located, superb view; rooms hot and cold water \$1.00 and up; private bath \$1.50 up. Send for booklet.
 STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"
Hotel Beaconsfield
 Beacon Boulevard, BROOKLINE, MASS.
 The Finest Suburban Hotel in New England, Catering Only to the Most Select Patronage.
 Equipped with every modern comfort and convenience, supplemented by exemplary service, a residence at the Beaconsfield offers an attractive alternative to the responsibility of directing one's own household, and the prices are not extravagant.
 Open the year round for permanent and transient guests. Some accommodation is now available for next winter.
 In addition to two lines of electric, the Beaconsfield Station (B. & A. R. R.) is on the property, and there are sixty trains a day to and from Boston.
 The Beaconsfield Garage, offering the best possible care for automobiles, has a capacity of 150 machines.
 A booklet for the asking. Telephone Brookline 1970. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager

Hotel Hemenway

Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street
 Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway
 Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.
 The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.
 Transient rates from \$2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath.
 Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.
 A FEW DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE ROOM SUITES TO LET UNFURNISHED
 Tel. Back Bay 3180 L. H. TORREY, Mgr.

The VICTORIA
 Near Copley Square, in the residential Back Bay district, yet within easy walking distance of downtown Boston. Quiet, homelike, refined—a delightful place to live.
 EUROPEAN PLAN. No music in dining room. Private dinner service a specialty—under personal attention of management.
 Dartmouth and Newbury Sts. BOSTON, MASS.
 Charming two to five room suites with bath, furnished or unfurnished, for winter or permanent occupancy.
 For Booklet and Rates write THOS. O. FAIGE Manager

WHERE TO DINE AND DINE WELL

HOTEL LENOX Cor. Boylston and Exeter Sts., Boston
 CUISINE, SERVICE AND MUSIC PAR EXCELLENCE. Accessible to all points. Under same management as the Hotel McAlpin, New York, and Hotel Taft, New Haven.
 J. B. WILSON, Resident Manager.
 MERRY & BOOMER

RIVER AND THREE RAILROADS HELP HAVANA, ILL., TO GROW



Steamship on the Illinois river, looking south from Havana

HAVANA, Ill.—This is a city of 4000 inhabitants located at an equal distance from Peoria, Springfield and Jackson-ville. It is the county seat of Mason county.

Its situation on the Illinois river provides transportation by water to many points north and south. It has also the benefit of three railroad systems. Well equipped packets carry many passengers as well as much freight. As a summer resort Havana has long been popular. The many lakes near about in catfish, carp, and bass and also in lotus and water lilies. Quiver beach, a resort for vacationists, is one of Havana's chief attractions. A growing Chautauqua settlement covering over 40 acres of ground and with 50 cottages attracts many to this pleasant city.

One of Havana's chief manufactured products is marine and stationary engines. The Crescent Forge & Shovel Company and the Metal Wheel Works, each employ about 150 men, while the Havana Manufacturing Company, the Old File & Cutlery Company and two grain elevators give employment to a large force.

In the fishing industry Havana ranks among the first cities. Over 3,000,000 pounds of fish are shipped annually to all parts of the United States. This city has a fine modern high school building and three grade schools. A summer institute for study is held immediately after the Chautauqua season.

Before the close of the year, it is planned all the principal streets will be paved.

DENUDED MOUNTAIN SIDES IN TWO STATES TO BE REFORESTED

PORTLAND, Ore.—The work of reforestation from 4000 to 5000 acres of denuded mountain slopes in Oregon and Washington is to be undertaken by the United States forest service. Both the direct seeding method, in which tree seed is planted in spots, and the planting of nursery-grown trees will be employed, and something over 3000 pounds of seed and 800,000 plants will be used.

The most extensive operations will be conducted in the vicinity of Mt. Hebo, 30 miles southeast of Tillamook; on the Siuslaw national forest, on the Oregon national forest on Still creek, to the south of Government Camp; on the Santiam national forest, at the headwaters of the Little North Fork of the Santiam river north of Detroit, and on the Snoqualmie national forest in Washington.

In addition to these four large projects, the work will be carried on in a more or less experimental way on several other national forests, such as the Siskiyou and Crater forests in southern Oregon, the Malheur and Whitman forests in eastern Oregon and the Wenatchee forest in Washington.

The principal kind of tree planted will be the common Douglas fir, since of all the native trees it makes the most rapid growth and will yield the heaviest returns on the investment. Other species to be tried in an experimental way are western yellow pine, sugar pine, noble fir, western white pine and exotic species such as Norway spruce and eastern white pine, says the Oregonian.

The seed to be used is part of that obtained in 1911 when the forest service purchased thousands of sacks of Douglas fir cones from ranchers throughout the Willamette valley and in Washington, and the trees that will be set out are some of those which have been grown at the government nursery in the Wind River valley.

SNOHOMISH, WASH., ON THREE RAILROADS AND TIDEWATER



Main street, looking east, in Snohomish, Wash.

SNOHOMISH, Wash.—This place is located on three transcontinental railroads, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the newly built Milwaukee. The passenger trains of the Canadian Pacific run through the city on a leased track. An interurban line connects the city with Everett and thence with Seattle. Steamers load at the city dock.

The city is eight miles from Puget sound, 38 miles north of Seattle, 80 miles south of Bellingham and 85 miles south of the Canadian boundary, at the junction of the Skykomish, Snoqualmie and Pilchuck rivers, which thus form the broad Snohomish. It is at the head of tidal water on that stream, and all roads lead to it.

With 4000 people, Snohomish is known as a city of homes, nearly all owned by the occupants, and many of them are beautiful and substantial. Snohomish is not only an important manufacturing center but is the commercial and distributing point for a large and highly productive agricultural district. Lumber and shingle mills and other industries make the payroll of the town, while the patronage of the farmers, dairymen and fruit growers of the district contributes substantially to the city's prosperity.

These varied industries have produced a demand for commodious business blocks and Snohomish is a modern city in that respect. The city is also the headquarters for several mining industries and the business of supplying the mines comprises a valuable portion of the town's trade. Snohomish has thoroughly equipped gas, water and electric plants, the electricity being brought from Snoqualmie falls, 37 miles distant.

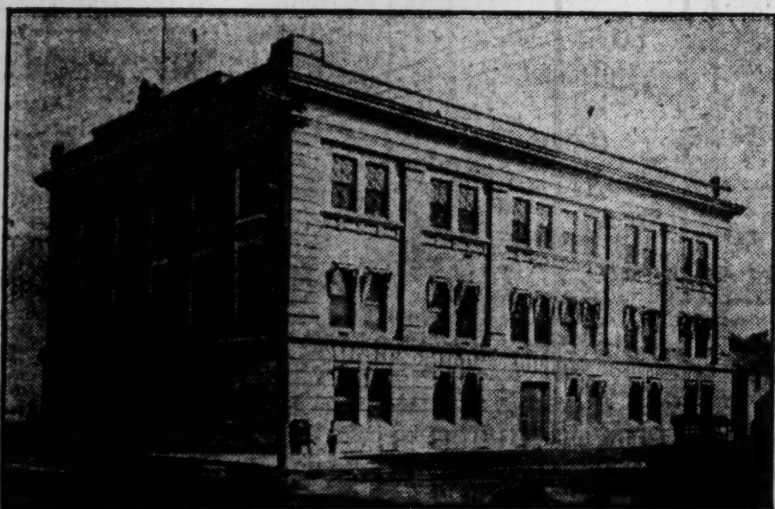
Considerable power is used for mechanical purposes and the cheapness of electricity adds to the city's advantages as a manufacturing town. The new county fair grounds are located at Snohomish; the city has good hotels and restaurants, fine stores, an active commercial club with 200 members, and many flourishing fraternal organizations.

The schools occupy fine buildings; many churches have their own buildings and there is a free public library with its handsome permanent building. With its rapidly developing agricultural and dairy interests and its railroad and river carrying facilities the commercial importance of the city is assured for its people are laying hold of the opportunities at their hands.

DOCK CHANGES TO COST \$50,000

PORTLAND, Ore.—The California & Oregon Grain Elevator Company is completing extensive dock and warehouse improvements just north of the railroad bridge. At the south end of the old Southern Pacific railroad dock grain bins are being built of solid built-up timbers about 100 feet long, says the Oregonian. Along the outside of the old dock a grain warehouse extension is being erected, 295 feet long and 40 feet wide. It extends out into the river from the main dock. The dock improvements will cost \$50,000.

NEENAH, WIS., SAID TO BE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN THE STATE



Home office building of Wisconsin's largest fraternal society

NEENAH, Wis.—"Most beautiful city in Wisconsin" is the tribute recently paid this place by the Wisconsin Municipal League. It possesses, in an almost perfect degree, the combination of a charming city for residence purposes while being thoroughly progressive along manufacturing lines.

It has a municipal water plant, furnishing the drinking supply from artesian wells 600 feet in depth; exceptional water power; water transportation direct to Lake Michigan, 60 miles away; three cold storage plants that pay farmers \$1,300,000 a year for cheese; urban and farm population of 400,000 within a

radius of 50 miles; seven paper mills, two stove foundries, shoe, plow, knitting, hardwood veneer and gas engine factories. Kimberly-Clark Company, owning 12 paper mills in Neenah and other parts of Wisconsin; 10 churches, public library, government postoffice building, fine combined club rooms and theater, high school building costing \$100,000, miles of sewers, cement walks and paved streets, and is said to be the best stock and dairy farm region in Wisconsin. The general office building of the Equitable Fraternal Union is an illustration of the up-to-date character of the city, which has a highly intelligent class of residents.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

INFLUENCES

The flower that blooms in the desert place.
Unmarked by mortal eye.
Bloms not in vain, for its perfect grace
Is part of the earth and sky.

Each noble thought that stirs the breast,
Though it give no outward sign,
Yet makes more beautiful and blest
This world of yours and mine.

No doubt the "ultimate consumer" would, if he could, be glad to amend the currency bill so as to make a dollar go further and return with more than it does at present.

FOR DINNER

Although this possesses a sinister sound,
It's all right, if he can't get a chop.
For a husband to order his wife a round
When he goes to the butcher-shop.

It is reassuring to hear that the Panama canal locks are working all right. The locks are truly the key to the whole situation.

HOW IT IS DONE

It is easy to make a poem, quite.
For all that one has to do
Is to begin some lines with capital letters
at the left of the column and
end them with words of similar sound
at the other side of the column and
then simply write
Stuff in between the two.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

GENEVA (N. Y.) TIMES—Governor Dunne of Illinois has ordered the establishment of a convict road camp in Lee county, where state convicts will be employed on highway work.

The honor system, entirely without armed supervision, will prevail. Picked men will be used in making the experiment. Two unarmed supervisors will be in charge. Use of prisoners for this sort of work has been tried by several western states. Satisfactory results are claimed. Hundreds of miles of magnificent roads have been constructed in Colorado by convicts left for weeks in isolated camps. Good roads are made a reality and the men have a chance at physical and moral regeneration.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE—The acquisition of the telegraph lines of the country by the government, to be operated as part of the postal system, is proposed in a measure to be introduced by Congressman Lewis of Maryland. The proposal is by no means a new one, but the present time seems more favorable for its enactment than former years. President Wilson is credited with being favorably inclined toward the project, and with his influence in Congress might succeed in having the legislation enacted if he so desired. That the problem may soon be dealt with seriously by the country is generally recognized. Opponents of government ownership have in the past set up the argument that such a move would make the public utilities a mere political shuttlecock; but the answer of advocates of the idea that government ownership is worthy of study. The success of the parcel post experiment will make many friends for the government ownership idea. The next few years is apt to see it to the forefront as one of the big political issues.

WASHINGTON HERALD—In the address which James J. Hill delivered to the members of the American Bankers' Association at their recent convention in Boston he turned again to the soil, as he has so frequently done in the public addresses he has made within the past five or six years. It is the American soil and its possibilities, its vital relation to the growth and healthful condition of the American people upon which Mr. Hill places his reliance. In his addresses he speaks rarely about the great railway systems which he created. But he makes it plain that he looks upon the soil as the productive source of whatever prosperity his railroads or other American railroads may obtain. He loves the soil not merely as a practical farmer, but as a profound thinker. He seems almost to be delving his hands in it, nursing it affectionately. He pleads with the American people to persuade them to turn again to the soil and to put a check upon the disposition now so strong to make American agriculture subordinate to American manufacture. Mr. Hill, however, is not alone among great railway executives in this view. It has been maintained with eloquence over and over again by Howard Elliott, then speaking to the people of the Northwest; by William C. Brown, who is establishing great farming stations along the lines of the great railroads; by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and by President W. W. Finley of the Southern Railroad. These railroad presidents are constantly occupied in demonstrating to the American people what the opportunities as yet untouched, which lie in American soil, really are and how greatly the destiny of the people depends upon the acceptance of these opportunities.

Mr. Hill and His Love for the Soil

WASHINGTON—Failure of the part of the United States department of labor to bring about a settlement of the copper mine strike in the upper peninsula by means of arbitration is admitted in a letter sent to President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners. The letter, which was written by John A. Moffitt, who was sent by the federal department first to Calumet and later to Boston to meet the mine owners, was addressed to Mr. Moyer at Calumet. Enclosed were copies of the ultimatum given the department of labor by Quincy A. Shaw, president of the Calumet & Hecla Company.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FAILS TO ADJUST THE COPPER MINERS' STRIKE

WASHINGTON—Failure of the part of the United States department of labor to bring about a settlement of the copper mine strike in the upper peninsula by means of arbitration is admitted in a letter sent to President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners. The letter, which was written by John A. Moffitt, who was sent by the federal department first to Calumet and later to Boston to meet the mine owners, was addressed to Mr. Moyer at Calumet. Enclosed were copies of the ultimatum given the department of labor by Quincy A. Shaw, president of the Calumet & Hecla Company.

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KENNEWICK, WASH., EXPECTS TO BE GREAT CITY OF ITS VICINITY



(Photo by Graveland, Kennewick, Wash.)

KENNEWICK, Wash.—Near where the Columbia river gathers in the waters of the Yakima and the Snake before turning westward through a stretch of wild grandeur for its final sweep to the Pacific ocean, and between the Cascades and the Rocky mountains, Kennewick is situated. Three transcontinental railroad systems have recognized the importance of the location and have pushed their lines across the Columbia here. They are the O. W. R. & N., the Northern Pacific and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle.

While a fourth, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound, has completed an extension of its line down the Columbia from Beverly as far as Hanford.

People of this place foresee the fulfillment here, already in progress, of the saying of Henry Villard, promoter and builder of the Northern Pacific railroad: "Near the junction of the Snake and Columbia rivers a great city will grow." Today, only 11 years from the sagebrush beginning, finds Kennewick a thriving city of 2500 people, with substantial business buildings and beautiful homes.

Mr. Peters and I had a long conference with the mine officials," said Mr. Moffitt today. "We stated to them that we thought it was their duty to listen to the striking miners. It was proposed that they designate three of their officials to meet a similar number of representatives of the striking miners. "After we left the officials, I wrote a letter to President Shaw, informing him that I wanted to be sure to quote him correctly in my report to Secretary Wilson of the department of labor, so I submitted to him a question propounded by Mr. Peters, and the answer which I understood Mr. Shaw to make to it. "The question was whether the mine owners would agree to the selection of three men to meet three representatives of the mines. "Mr. Shaw replied that he had been quoted correctly, except that he had made a further provision that none of the representatives of the miners should be appointed from the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, the striking miners, or those who have been instrumental in carrying on the strike. He further said that the Calumet & Hecla people would never employ some of the men who are now on strike."

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE

The Brookline Bird Club meets today for its fourth walk of the fall, which will be an excursion to Franklin park refectory and aviary.

Mrs. James Codman of Brookline and president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, will address a meeting of the Natick branch today at the home of Mrs. George A. Bancroft. Other speakers will be Mrs. Augustin H. Parker, chairman of the county committee, and Mrs. Henry Preston White.

READING

Members of the Meadowbrook Golf Club will play tomorrow afternoon the final round for the fall championship cup and the directors' cup. The losers in each class are to compete for the duffers' and consolation cups.

The West Village Circle will give a supper in Union hall this evening. The next circle meeting will be held Monday with Mrs. James Spear.

RANDOLPH

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the Baptist church has elected; president, Mrs. Adoniram Smith; vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Howard; secretary, Mrs. Walter F. Stephens; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Belcher.

Capt. Horace Niles W. R. C. holds an all-day meeting in Odd Fellows hall today.

MARLBORO

The aldermen are asked for an appropriation of \$200 by the school board on account of the establishment of an agricultural course in the high school. There are 11 pupils here that want to take the course.

Four hundred labor certificates have been issued to minors desiring to labor, by Trust Officer Robert Savage.

DEDHAM

A suffrage meeting, under the auspices of the Dedham Suffrage Association, will be held tonight in Memorial hall. The speakers will be Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, secretary of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union, and Miss Helen Todd, for six years inspector of factories in Illinois. Miss Todd will speak on "Child Labor."

CHELSEA

Since the primaries, 261 names have been added to the voting list.

The Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold its annual exhibition here in Congress hall, Nov. 23, 24 and 25, this being the first time that the association has held an exhibition in this city.

STONEHAM

Charles Sumner Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, will speak at an open air rally in the square at 10:15 on the morning of Oct. 24.

Stoneham grange will confer the first and second degree on candidates next Monday night.

ROCKLAND

Members of the Rockland Teachers' Association are to hold minstrels in the Opera House on the evening of Nov. 17.

The Rockland Woman's Club holds a meeting in Grand Army hall this afternoon. Emma Lettmer Fall of Boston will speak.

WHITMAN

The annual inspection of D. A. Russell, W. R. C., will be held Oct. 28.

Mrs. Helen C. Ford, chairman of the civics department of the Whitman Woman's Club, is arranging a series of discussions to be given under the auspices of her department.

SOMERVILLE

The opening of the second season of the Somerville choral union will take place Monday night, Oct. 20. Thompson Stone who has spent the summer abroad in study of music will conduct the chorus this winter.

WINTHROP

The Clover Club, composed of local telephone operators, has elected: President, Miss Gertrude McCormack; vice-president, Miss Eva LaVigne; treasurer, Miss Helen Thatcher; secretary, Miss Marie Ballem.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The senior class of the high school is rehearsing for a play to be presented in the town hall the latter part of the month for the benefit of the Washington trip fund.

WINCHESTER

Miss Margaret E. Hill, supervisor of drawing in the public schools here, has resigned to take charge of the industrial department in a school at Waverly.

REVERE

Nereid sewing circle of Nereid lodge, I. O. O. F. will give an entertainment this afternoon and another tomorrow evening.

ACTON

Acton Center Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the home of Mrs. Otis Forbush.

WEBSTER

Plans for a Halloween party to be given by the senior class of the Bartlett high school Oct. 31, are being made.

ABINGTON

Members of the Abington Woman's Club have formed a study club. The club will take up the study of Japan.

BRIDGEWATER

The Ousemequin Club, one of the largest women's clubs in this section, will open its season Monday.

WAKEFIELD

Election of teachers for the evening schools has been completed as follows: Principal of regular school, Rosa Vardon; assistants, Miss Persis Richardson and Miss Jessie Dyer of the Lincoln school, Miss Eliza Coburn and Principal Edward L. Hill of the Franklin school, Miss Joyce Fielder of Reading, Miss Florence B. Holt of the Hamilton school and Miss Eleanor F. Emerson of Wakefield; supervisor of classes in sewing, millinery and cooking, Miss Lucy F. Cox of Malden; supervisor of drawing classes, George M. Ogle of Wakefield.

JAMAICA PLAIN

The meeting of the Rosindale Community Club, held today, is in charge of the civics department of the club, and will take the form of an address by John Carroll, sub-master of the Long-fellow school, on "Our Water Supply."

At the first meeting of the season of the Congregational Union of the Congregational church to be held tonight the speaker will be Miss Anna Slocum, who will give a stereopticon lecture on "Ceylon of Today and India of Yesterday."

MALDEN

Miss Florence E. Sparks of the Maplewood school has resigned, to take effect Oct. 25 when she will go to Montclair, N. J., to teach.

A sub-committee of the school board is preparing plans for a new building in the Faulkner section, to be ready for occupancy before the opening of schools next September. Increased enrolment in the Daniels school necessitates the new building.

LEXINGTON

Members of the Tietari circle of Camp Fire Girls meet this afternoon in the Bank building, under the direction of Miss Olive N. Forbes. This evening in the same room, the Wabanaki circle holds its regular meeting, with Miss Ellen Farnsworth in charge.

EVERETT

The Rev. Rupert C. Foster has been installed as pastor of the Church of Christ on Hancock street. He is a graduate of Yale and is now studying at Harvard for a Ph. D. degree.

The annual athletic meet of the grammar school pupils will be held on the high school field Oct. 25.

MAYNARD

At the annual meeting of the Charles A. Welch lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Masonic hall, these officers were elected for the coming year: Worshipful master, O. C. Drescher; senior warden, Dr. S. R. Garland; junior warden, Francis S. Brick; secretary, Lucius Maynard; and treasurer, Thomas E. Deane.

WALTHAM

Mayor Duane has appointed to the reserve police force, John J. McKenzie, James A. Mulvihill, Edward T. Gallagher, William A. Conors, William F. Edmunds, Patrick J. Keefe and John J. A. Havey.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of Hawthorne Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will be held Nov. 5.

CONCORD

The last opportunity for citizens to register before the state election will be at the town hall on Saturday, Oct. 25, when the registrars will be in session.

Members of the senior class at the Concord High school will give their first assembly in Eaton hall, Oct. 21.

MELROSE

The membership campaign for the Melrose Club will close tomorrow night instead of Oct. 31, as it is confidently expected that the 100 mark will have been reached by that time. Last evening reports showed a total of 80 new members.

ARLINGTON

The following article signed by 52 citizens has been inserted in the warrant for the next town meeting: "To see if the town will permit the use of the waters of the town for bathing and make proper provision for the same."

MEDFORD

Closing sessions of registration were held last evening at city hall. A total of 500 new names were added during registration, making the total enrolled voters of the city approximately 4900.

NEEDHAM

The Monday Club will meet next Monday afternoon with Mrs. Charles D. Burrage at her home, "Twine Oaks," on Garden street.

NEWTON

The third annual lecture and entertainment course at the Lincoln Park church will begin with a concert Nov. 11.

QUINCY

The Democrats will hold a meeting in Union hall this evening to organize a David I. Walsh club.

WEYMOUTH

Reynolds W. R. C. holds a harvest party in Grand Army hall this evening.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN CITY ORGANIZATION

Plans for organizing by precincts, with a view to seeing the woman suffrage bill through the Legislature this winter, were made at the housewarming at the new headquarters of ward 10, Woman Suffrage party, last night. About 40 women were present. Miss Mabel Willard and Mrs. Mary H. Page were the speakers. Plans were also made for holding house meetings and for taking turns in keeping the new room open.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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W. P. McDOWELL, Washington, D. C.

BOOKS

Greatest Show on Earth—Only 25c
(Patented)
120 different animal performers in brilliant costumes take part in this new, up-to-date Moving-Picture Circus.
There's a parade, a merry-go-round, a sea voyage, an automobile trip, a singing and dancing class of the funniest animals you ever saw, and other performances that bring a laugh at every turn. Dozens of catchy jingles. Size 6 1/2 x 11 inches, on "indestructible" material. Sent postpaid for 25c (coin or stamps).
In all, boxed, for \$1 postpaid. Good terms to dealers.
IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, 202 So. Clark St., CHICAGO

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED with beautiful De Land, Florida; one of the finest little cities in the South; climate ideal, educational advantages A No. 1; moral tone unsurpassed anywhere; on high pine ridge between St. Johns river and Atlantic ocean; \$7500 for charming 3-acre home, 3 in oranges, bearing; modern 7-room dwelling newly palatial; electricity; fine water; fronts 330 ft. on boulevard north of and near noted John B. Stetson University; development opportunity here. See? Adjoins \$6000 property north and south; photos of interest. Why for sale? Write GOULD-WOOTEN Co., De Land, Fla.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 41 Palm St., Suite 2—Furnished front parlor and room together or separately; steam heat; con. h. w.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Brig. Gen. D. C. Kingman, chief of engineers, detailed member joint board of officers of army and navy appointed Nov. 13, 1909, vice Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, retired, relieved.

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Maj. Gen. McD. V. Poole, medical corps from Ft. Washington, Md., to San Francisco, and sail about Jan. 5 for Honolulu for duty.

Maj. W. DeWitt, medical corps, from Hawaiian department to San Francisco and report to adjutant general for further orders.
Board of officers to consist of Majors Jay E. Hoffer, E. P. Okern and J. C. Nicholls, all ordnance department, appointed to meet at Sandy Hook proving ground, New Jersey, Oct. 27, to prepare questions and instructions for examination of captains and lieutenants who apply for detail in ordnance department.

Capt. L. D. Greene, retired, relieved duty organized militia of Illinois.
Capt. J. C. Langdon, fourth field artillery, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.
Capt. C. E. Gatewood, ordnance department, to Walter Reed hospital.
Capt. O. Gray, coast artillery corps, detailed member coast artillery board Ft. Monroe, Va., vice Capt. H. C. Barnes coast artillery corps relieved.

Capt. W. H. Moncrief, medical corps, to Ft. Myer, Va., for temporary duty, thence to his station.

Capt. A. M. Shipp, twentieth infantry, detailed inspector-instructor of militia of Virginia and proceed to Richmond for duty.

Leaves—Col. G. K. McGunagle, first infantry, one month's extension; Capt. W. W. Besell, thirteenth infantry, two months; Capt. U. G. Worriow, fifteenth infantry, two months; Capt. L. Angel, Porto Rico regiment of infantry, 15 days; Capt. J. G. Langdon, fourth field artillery, two months; First Lieut. E. E. Roberts, medical reserve corps, three months.

Movements of Vessels
The Nanshan from San Francisco to Guaymas.

The California from Topolobampo to Guaymas.

The Prairie arrived at Tompkinsville. The Nerues arrived at Hampton roads. The Ammen from Philadelphia to Newport.

The South Dakota arrived at Mare Island.

The Des Moines from Guantanamo to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Culgoa from New York yard to Hampton roads.

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Lieut. C. L. Hand, detached the Virginia, to aid on staff, commander third division, Atlantic fleet.

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Lieut. (junior grade) D. F. Ducey, detached the Reid, to the Patterson.

Ensign M. B. McComb, detached the Walke, to the Jouett.

Ensign Radford Moses, detached the D-1, to connection fitting out the K-2 and in command when commissioned.

Ensign M. P. Refo, Jr., detached submarine instruction, to command the D-1. Medical Director L. G. Heneberger,

ADVERTISING SERVICE

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WOODS-NORRIS Limited
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WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES
INCORPORATED
TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 123 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON
ISAAC LOCKE & CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

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W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES
Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who know for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS, WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. 25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

WHERE TO MARKET

H. A. Hovey & Co.
32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET BOSTON
For 37 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the Dairy.
E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor

PIANOS

VOSE
There is a chance under the VOSE plan for people of moderate means to secure worthy, reliable instruments at lower figures than they could find for anywhere in the country. Following is a partial list of SPECIAL BARGAINS for this week in slightly used Grand and Upright pianos:

VOSE quarter grand.....\$350
VOSE upright.....\$415
JEWETT upright.....\$210
WEBER upright.....\$185
GILTON upright.....\$150
WM. BOURNE upright.....\$125
HARDMAN upright.....\$110
HAINES upright.....\$100

These pianos carry the usual VOSE guarantee. Out-of-town correspondence solicited. The largest stock of HENTON PIANOS in Boston at the lowest prices. EASY TERMS if desired.

160 Boylston Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Louise Chocolates
234 N. ST., BOSTON. Tel. 112-1100
"WHOLESALELY INSPIRED AND SWEETEN THE SWEET"

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN,
MAKER OF MEN'S FINE CLOTHES
Fall styles now ready for inspection. Unsurpassed facilities for altering, pressing and repairing. Ladies' and gentlemen's apparel. 65 Huntington ave.

HATTERS

WILLIAM B. HAND, Practical Hatter,
10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retanned. Hats bandied and bound while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

FRENCH LESSONS

PRIVATE LESSONS in French pronunciation and phonetics, excellent and easy method, best of references. MILLE STEINER, Helvetia Chambers, 706 Huntington ave., Boston.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 808 W. 180th St.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

JOB P. LYON
211 Walker Bk. Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

WORCESTER, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
An Established Reputation of 14 Years

BON-MARCHE
SPECIALIZING
In Women's, Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' New Fall and Winter Wearing Apparel.
Worcester's only strictly cash garment store.
535-540 Main Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

PRINTERS—WORCESTER, MASS.
SPECIALISTS IN
Wedding Invitations
and Society Printing
The Davis Press, Inc.
GOOD PRINTING
Graphic Arts Building, Worcester, Mass.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING
OFFICES TO LET
PRACTITIONER'S office to rent part of day Room 1500, 90 Broadway near Wall st.

DRESSMAKERS
FIRST CLASS dressmaker; cutting, fitting, remodeling; desires engagement by the day; ref. Mrs. Gardiner, 539 E. 52d st.

LAWYERS
ELLIS A. BATES
Attorney and Counselor at Law
55 Liberty Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.
APARTMENTS TO LET
FOR RENT by two practitioners at 3319 Livingston st., one-third block from Chevy Chase car line, 20 minutes from U. S. Treasury, furnished second floor of new detached private house; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette and sleeping porch.

PORTLAND, OREGON
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MRS. DAISY E. ROSS
Teacher of Voice
620 East 96th St., N. Phone Tabor 4629

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Special attention given family orders

The advertisements under this heading are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HOUSEWORK wanted by colored maid, in apartment; best references. MISS L. DLOVER, 32 Broomfield suite 2, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER — Worcester children (10, 8 and 5), dress good; good wages. Mrs. J. W. CROFT, 67 South st., Winter Hill, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wants situation; good wages. MRS. E. H. GARDNER, 190 South st., Brighton, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK and typewriting; speaks French, Italian, English, high school and commercial education. MISS LOUISE CLARK, 51 Bowers st., Westchester, N. Y.

GENERAL WORK wanted by colored woman; good cook and laundress; housework. MARTHA GILES, 47 Hammond street, Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted in small family; by colored girl; good plain cooking. MARISSEE WRIGHT, 604 Shawmut avenue, Boston.

GERMAN WOMAN wants work in home; speaking German; excellent cook and laundress. MRS. A. K. SCHMIDT, 100 Madison Ave., New York City.

MAGDALENE KASK, 293 North st., Brighton, Mass.

GOVERNESS seeks position; teaching French, Latin, Italian, English, etc.; has lived in London. Please address MISS M. HASTINGS, 3 Pembroke st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wants situation with or without adult, near Boston; best references everywhere. MRS. HADLEY, Everett, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER or assistant housekeeper; position wanted in hotel or school; also as general rooming. MRS. CHRISTINA M. MURRAY, 137 Freedom parkway, Cambridge, Mass.; Tel. 2-1234.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position; capable of entire charge; not a maid's position; Boston or suburbs. MRS. THOMAS CHARD, 101 Washington st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER for business woman; no assistant in family; refined; experienced; good wages. Address PAGE, 44 Chambers st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant, 48), qualified permanent home with elderly couple; no children; no cooking; no ironing; domestic preferred. MISS LUCY SWEET, 100 Del. Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, neat, trustworthy, able to do general work for couple or lady; cooking preferred; can read; best references. Address MRS. S. STIDHAM, 100 Cross st., Winchester Highlands, Mass.; care Mrs. Geo. W. Rowland.

HOUSEKEEPER — Competent woman desired for position in small family of adults. Address MRS. S. SMITH, 81 Highland Street, Needham Heights, Mass.; Tel. 3-1034.

HOUSEWORK wanted by inexperienced colored girl; strong and willing to work hard; good wages. MRS. SIMON, 100 Chester pl., Boston.

HOUSEWORKER — Young American Protestant woman desires position in man's home; has excellent references. Address efficient. Address MRS. E. C. BOHLEN, 22 Creighton st., Suite 3 No. Cambridge.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT desired for elderly people or child; thorough experience. Address HELEN G. VIVIAN, 100 Chestnut st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family of adults or as attendant. Address ANNIE GRIFFE, 47 Pine st., Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant woman would like position with small family. Address MRS. J. W. FLETCHER, 110 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by young woman; good wages; no ironing; no small family). Malden or Melrose. Address MRS. E. F. NELSON, 11 Wedgewood street, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired in multipl business family by refined woman; at economical and trustworthy; good wages. Address CHARLES WELLER, Payson, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT (English) wants situation with elderly couple or child. Address MRS. J. W. FLETCHER, 110 Oxford st., Springfield, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION — A middle-aged American woman would like a position in a private home. Address MRS. S. T. J. SHERMAN, 4 Leilian st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-EXPERIENCED — Experienced woman (22), strong and willing to learn; small wages. OLGA RAWCHUR, Tyngsboro, Mass.

HOUSEWIVES colored women want work by the day. OLLIE CHARMS, 23 Birchfield st., Suite 1, Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home; good wages. Address MRS. ROBERT MINNOR, 11 Sparks st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants laundry to do at home or day work. LENA SMITH, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored), wants small family wash to take home; outdoor drying; good wages. JOHN HYMAN, 21 Kendall st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wishes work to do at home; Indian work neatly done. VIRGINIA, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

LAUNDRY and cleaning wanted by the day. MARY LANE, 26 Newcomb st., Boston.

MAID OR COMPANION—Young lady cheerful and adaptable, desirous to travel with lady or child. E. M. PIERCE, 22 Weston st., Boston.

MOTHER — Desires HOUSEKEEPER or matron for school or institution; position desired; refined young woman with experience. Address MISS L. BENNINGTON, 21 Newton, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wants position where maid is kept; would assume duties of a manager. Address MRS. L. LANDSOWNE, Elm st., New Haven, Conn.

MAID AND FINEST WASHING as cooks and waitresses; the wife makes references.

Miss C. B. Davis, Vinal Haven, Me. 18
MATRON, school or Institution, res.
p per year. Mention 20. STATE EMP.
FREE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester
MATRON, or ass't matron in school, res.
single, age 26, married, good ref. and exp.
\$30 per mo. Mention 10666, STATE EMP.
FREE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston
MATRON, tel. Oxford 2960. 15

PHOTO TYPE CORRECTOR, res. Boston,
single, is also a compositor on
Mention 10646. STATE EMP. OF
FREE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
MATRON, tel. Oxford 2960. 15

MORNING WORK in new office. Milled
colored girl in or near office. Milled
RUTH FAIRFAX, 732 Shawmut av.
Boston, tel. 21 15

MOTHER'S HELPER—Englishwoman of
and ability would like to help
a few hours each day. Apply
GREGORY, 726 Commonwealth st.,
Boston, tel. 21 15

URSERY GOVERNNESS, res. Plymouth,
23, single, good ref. and exp. \$10-\$12
wk. Mention 10641. STATE EMP. OF
FREE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Oxford 2960. 15

ASSISTANT (21) wants clerical
knowledge; of stenography; salary
experience, good references.
EMERSON, 19 Howard st.,
Cambridge, Mass. 22

ASSISTANT (22) with knowl-
edge of stenography; also billing ex-
perience. EMERSON, 19 HOWARD ST.,
Dorchester, Mass. 22

OFFICE CLERK, exp. as billing clerk,
Melrose, age 31, single, good exp. and
ref. Mention 10668. STATE EMP. OF
FREE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st.,
Boston, tel. Oxford 2960. 15

OFFICE WORK (clerical) wanted for
hours daily; references. MISS A.
BERRY, 103-105, 22

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

OFFICE CLERK and biller, res. Dorchester, age 18, single, good ref. \$7 per wk. Mention 10050. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

OFFICE CLERK exp. res. Malden, age 19, single, good ref. and exp. \$7 per wk. Mention 10052. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

OFFICE WORK wanted by young woman with some knowledge of stenography; \$6 per wk. Start at Boston or Brookline. HELEN M. KEARNEY, 22 Bowler st., Brookline, Mass.

OFFICE WORK wanted by young colored girl; high school graduate; under-stands typewriting. JANE K. CRAWFORD, 48 Phillips st., Boston, Tel. 20.

SEAMSTRESS-Position wanted in factory; best of references. MISS SARAH CURRIE, 151 Cushing av., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by day; house dresses or children's sewing; or would work with dressmaker. Tel. B. 339 for home or particulars. MRS. L. A. BOTT, 103 Hemenway st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, and situation references. A. I. KIRLIN, 234 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS work and plain dress making by the day; good references. MRS. DAISY ALLEN, 120 Dartmouth st., Boston.

SECOND or chamber work wanted by neat colored maid; can furnish reference. MAMIE H. GLOVER, 33 Norway st., suite 2, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Westboro, age 23, single; good education; ref. and exp. \$10. Mention 10054. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 45 Green st., Worcester, Tel. 4760.

STENOGRAPHER (beginner), res. Dorchester, age 18, single, good ref. and exp. \$6 per wk. Mention 10050. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, res. Norwood, age 28, single, good ref. and exp. \$12 per wk. Mention 10051. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, res. Somerville, age 33, single, good exp. and ref. \$10 per wk. Mention 10052. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position where reliability and character are appreciated. CATHERINE MACLEAN, 146 Worcester st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Worcester, age 22, single; good education; ref. and exp. \$10. Mention 10053. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 45 Green st., Worcester, Tel. 4760.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Shrewsbury, age 17, good education and references; \$10. Mention 10054. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 45 Green st., Worcester, Tel. 4760.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Worcester, age 18, single; good education; ref. and exp. \$10. Mention 10055. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 45 Green st., Worcester, Tel. 4760.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, res. Worcester, age 40; good education; ref. and exp. \$12. Mention 10056. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 45 Green st., Worcester, Tel. 4760.

STENOGRAPHER with experience, desires position in factory or department store. AGNES A. RANGER, 5 Leyland st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, high school and business college education. MISS HELEN M. BROWN, 100 State st., Allston, Mass. Tel. Brighton 500-18.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, clerical work, res. Worcester, age 31, single; good education; ref. and exp. \$10. Mention 10057. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 45 Green st., Worcester, Tel. 4760.

TEACHER, Domestic Science, sewing, basketry, age 22, single, good education; \$6.50 per wk. Mention 10058. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 45 Green st., Worcester, Tel. 4760.

TEACHER, Domestic Science, sewing, basketry, age 22, single, good education; \$6.50 per wk. Mention 10059. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 45 Green st., Worcester, Tel. 4760.

TEACHER, Former high school teacher, desires position in school or department store. MISS C. A. BOND, 120 Massachusetts av., Dorchester, Mass.

TRAVELING COMPANION, or chaperon for children in vacation; good references; position desired by young, refined, American; voice teacher; college experience; languages: French, Italian, Spanish. VIVA DAL CROMMETT, Canaan, Me.

TRAVELING COMPANION-Middle-aged American woman will give services to elderly lady or child for experience in Florida or vicinity. MRS. E. S. HOLWAY, Goshen, Mass.

WANTED-Position as head saleswoman in dry goods store; experienced; also in window dressing; references. EDITH S. GIBSON, 100 State st., Allston, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER-Capable American woman wishes position with elderly couple or adult; good cook, neat and reliable. References. MRS. MABEL HALL, 21 Faneuil ter., Brighton, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged woman wants situation in small adult household in neighborhood of South End; references. Address MISS MARY B. RICHMOND, 21 Faneuil ter., Brighton, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER-Position desired by young, refined, American; voice teacher; college experience; languages: French, Italian, Spanish. VIVA DAL CROMMETT, Canaan, Me.

YOUNG LADY pianist would like position as accompanist for soloist; both classical and popular music player. MISS A. T. WILSON, 222 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN would like position in refined American home with privilege of studying; willing to travel. Tel. E. 1234. CLARRISA A. BROWN, 102 Oliver st., Malden, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BOYS to act as messengers wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 23 Broadway, New York.

BUCKLEMAKER R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced bushten for their men's clothing department. Apply at office of General Manager, 23 Broadway, New York.

EXPERIENCED PACKERS for their china and house furnishing departments wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 23 Broadway, New York.

FURNITURE FINISHERS wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Warehouse, 251 W. 17th st., New York.

LUNCHMAN-GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require an experienced young man for lunch counter. Apply at 4th floor.

PORTER-A first class head porter to be sent to the superintendent of the building. Apply on premises at No. 1 West 64th st., HARPER BROS. CO., N. Y.

SALESMAN-competent, thoroughly experienced, for upholstery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESMAN, particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced, for automobile clothing department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

SALESMAN-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require a competent, thoroughly experienced picture framer; must be competent to give estimates on picture framing. Apply at office of General Manager, 23 Broadway, New York.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED GENTS' FURNISHING SALESMEN wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 23 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN (16 to 20), white, to assist mechanical electrician; \$5 a week to start. F. PARDON, 335 11th st., New York City.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good wages; in family. Apply to MISS MRS. HYMAN, New York.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER wanted-Refined, capable, middle-aged woman, for two, desiring good home more than large wages; give particulars. S. DENISON, 311 Broadway, New York.

COMPETENT GIRL wanted for general housework for family of two by Oct. 22; good cook; wages \$25; references. MRS. J. E. JOHNSON, 41, 206 W. 92d st., New York.

COMPETENT WHITE GIRL for general housework, including washing and ironing; good references required. MRS. T. C. LAWRENCE, 38 East Front st., New York.

ERRAND GIRL wanted for dressmaker. M. MIXATORF, 106 W. 57th st., New York City.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN for the following departments: Men's furnishing, hosiery and knit underwear, jewelry and silverware, leather goods and pictures, lace and ribbons, etc. Apply to GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 23 Broadway, New York.

EXPERIENCED WOMEN SOLICITORS, suburban districts; salary and commission; will consider only responsible people able to properly present our proposition; splendid opportunity for beginners. WILLIAM ROOM 10, 388 Congress st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK (white), good plain cook and laundress; Protestant; small family; private home. MRS. C. TODD, 421 West 147th st., New York.

HOUSEWORK, re-commenced, over 18, in merchandise wrappers; excellent opportunities to secure permanent positions with advancement; good opportunity for beginners. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

LADY'S MAID and companion wanted; young, capable woman; if living with parents \$30 month; if not, \$45; little or no night work. MRS. S. H. BOYD, Hotel Cushman, Broadway, 54th st., New York; phone Columbus 2720.

MENAGERS and parcel wrappers. Apply to GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 23 Broadway, New York.

NEAT, willing girl wanted, for second hand goods; good references; \$10 per wk. MRS. S. ROTHSCHILD, 127 York St., New York.

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require several girls, over 18 years of age, as price markers in their receiving department. Apply at office of General Manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have a number of vacancies for recommended girls, over 18 years of age, as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities to secure permanent positions, with advancement. Apply at office of General Manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced, for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

WATRESSES required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at 4th floor all week.

WANTED-For light housework in steady heated apartment; one who can do home nights preferred. Apply W. C. LYMAN, 6019 Midway Park, Austin, Chicago.

WANTED-Young girl for household help; good references; \$10 per wk. MRS. HILL, 731 Brier pl., Chicago.

WANTED-General maid for adult family of 7; must be good cook, willing and industrious; no laundry; references. \$30 per month. MRS. F. B. WILKINSON, 304 So. Melcher st., Johnston, N. H.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or general houseworker wanted in refined suburban home; Protestant; good home; moderate wages; call or write to references. E. WILSON, 57 Colonial ter., West Nutley, N. J.

YOUNG GIRLS wanted to act as auditors or messengers and parcel wrappers; must bring employment certificate. Apply to GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

YOUNG GIRLS, high school graduates, or college graduates, for general housework at superintendent's office, main building. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

YOUNG LADIES to act as cashiers in window dressing; references. EDITH S. GIBSON, 100 State st., Allston, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

FARMER-Young man desires position on farm or private place; experienced with incubators, milking, etc.; best references from present superintendent. OTTO P. SUREBROS, Greenbrook Farm, N. Caldwell, N. J.

FARM WORK wanted by young man (23) wishing to take up farming. WM. H. GARDNER, 64 Myrtle av., Irvington, N. J.

GENERAL WORK wanted by young man (20); little experience but eager to learn. ROBERT CAIRNS, 86 Myrtle av., Irvington, N. J.

GENERAL WORK-Young man (28) desires work of any kind; has had experience in clerical line; or would take watchman's position. H. AS. RENDORFF, Gen. Del., New York.

JAPANESE, intelligent youth, speaks English well; desires position as hotel or restaurant; salary no object. K. HAYASHI, 400 W. 35th st., New York.

MANAGER, steward or chief clerk; hotel or restaurant; 15 years' experience in high class hotels in England and America; desire position in New York. J. C. ROBERTS, 356 West 31st st., New York City.

MECHANIC (25), lathe hand, wishes work on automobiles. ALEXANDER MILLUTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

NEWSPAPER FOREMAN with excellent record; wants position in New York City; high efficiency and speed counts. E. C. PROTT, 84 Glen av., Phillipsburg, N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHER, operator, retoucher and printer; good education; good background; has air brush, etc.; wants permanent place; general work. JAMES A. MANN, 503 West 11th st., New York.

SALESMAN (23) desires permanent position; inside preferred; 3 years' experience; Al reference. J. BERL, 452 High st., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN, clothing, wishes position in New York City or Brooklyn; best of references. J. J. NEWMAN, 21 Grand st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position of trust; 10 years' experience in hotel and work; publishing advertising; machinery; versatile; can take responsibility; English, German and French translation and dictation; references. J. H. MANN, 503 West 11th st., New York.

SHIPPING or store clerk wants situation; good references; good education. J. M. MANN, 503 West 11th st., New York.

STEEL FOUNDRY MANAGER-Good executive and correspondent; inventive and resourceful; desires position in steel or iron works; references. W. M. CARR, 111 West 5th st., Erie, Pa.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (35), English, well connected; to represent a large class variety house in States, Canada or England. ARTHUR WARRINER, General Delivery, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG LIGHT COLORED COUPLE wishes position in private family. AUBREY and LILLY TURNER, care Hope st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (38) desires light outside position of any kind; small salary desired; references. W. W. WERT, 3749 Park st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position in office; accurate at figures; fair penman; female references. J. J. ESSLER, 128 Kosciuszko st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (21) would like position in office, with opportunity for advancement. H. J. JOHNSON, 58 Clinton av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (18) wants position at any time. EDWARD E. HENRY, 125 W. 70th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (20) wants situation, clerical or otherwise, where hard work is appreciated. EDWARD E. HENRY, 125 W. 70th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (23), alert, intelligent, thoroughly conversant with foreign monies, billings, etc.; desires position in office; references. ROUTLEDGE WILHELM, 178 Quincy st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS-Colored woman would like day work of any kind and washing at home. GEORGE JENKINS, 233 W. 133d st., New York.

LAUNDRESS, highly recommended, experienced, German ELISE HOLDREGE, care Mrs. Rossmann, 357 E. 63d st., New York.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants work Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. MISS LAURI COLEMAN, 154 W. 132d st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work by the day or at home. MRS. MACK, 47 W. 90th st., New York.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER-American woman, good address, high-class city references; country preferred. MRS. H. A. CAIR, care Mrs. Barton, 205 West 84th st., New York.

MATRON, capable of managing large numbers, desires position of trust; would consider private family; references. MRS. MARY MATHEWS, 3016 N. 17th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MATRON or attendant in theater, hotel, or restaurant; by the day, after 10 o'clock; references. MRS. F. FERRY, care Mallory, 115 W. 84th st., New York.

MEDICINE and care of children by day or by hour; references. MISS MARIE S. JONES, 4336 Pine st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

MILKMAID wants situation in first-class place. ELIZABETH M. FARLEY, 102 8th av., Garfield pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN frauin wants position in hotel or restaurant; good references. HELEN WOLFF, care Steinberg, 430 E. 141st st., New York.

OFFICE ASSISTANT-Positions wanted for office assistants; can furnish girls for clerical work, filing and indexing. Apply, telephone, Stuyvesant, between 9 and 10 o'clock, or by mail. E. T. GITTOE, Mgr. Emp. & Recommendations Bureau, Washington Irving H. S., 40 Irving pl., New York City.

OFFICE CLEANING or other day work wanted; references. 182 W. 133d st., care Robinson, New York.

ORGANIST-Student would like position in small church, preferably in Long Island Sound or Buffalo, N. Y. MRS. C. H. BABBITT, 333 Morningside av., New York.

PLAIN SEWING and mending wanted; references. MRS. M. W. SMITH, 608 N. 60th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

RETOUCHER-Young lady doing high grade work wants position in first-class studio; references. MRS. L. F. FLEISCH, 103 Bennett st., Bradford, Pa.

SEAMSTRESS-Work by the day, remodeling, renovating; children's work, embroidery, etc.; references. MRS. M. W. BABBITT, 333 Morningside av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER-Seven years' experience; good education; good references. MARIE C. ALLEN, 117 Lexington, New York.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping desires position; good penman; 6 months' experience; salary \$10. MRS. L. J. McVEIGH, 215 14

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GROCERY AND MARKET—GARNER'S, 7004 N. Clark St. 513 Rogers Park. Phone 5133.

GROCERIES, Fruits and Vegetables. ALBERT WENDT, 1536 Foster Ave. Phone Edgewater 6955.

GROCERIES—"Service," quality, fair price, efficient delivery. Ford and Ford, 1432 E. 32d St. Hyde Park 635.

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IMPORTER of Japanese and Chinese goods. Retail and wholesale. Embroidered silk Kimonos \$7.99. J. P. LAW, 1230 Lexington Ave. Phone 553.

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LANDRY—PURITY LANDRY, 1122 Foster Ave. Phone Edge 4269. A trial from you will be appreciated.

LADIES' TAILOR AND IMPORTER—M. BATT, 157 E. 53rd St. 2994.

MEN'S TAILOR—LOUIS THURINGER. Best Work—Moderate Prices. 412-413 Hartford Bldg. S. E. Dearborn St.

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MILLINERY—FRANCES VEACH. Individuality in Design and Style. 1333 East 34th St. Phone 553.

MILLINERY—Conservative styles and prices. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 3406 Carroll Ave. Kenwood 1478.

MILLINERY—DESIGNER. PAULINE. 405 Kesner Bldg. Cen. 4465.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—Otto F. HAHN, painter, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn Ave. Chicago. Phone North 1633.

PAINTING AND DECORATING. HARRY A. FALES. Tel. Mid. 2801. 5118 Lexington Ave. Chicago and Suburbs.

PICTURES AND FRAMING a specialty—Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive, suitable for gifts. J. SHIFFMAN, Fine Arts, 118 S. Michigan Ave. Rand. 5017.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS—Lay out, letter press, and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth Court. Phone Harrison 444.

ROOFING—Shingle and prepared—GEO. A. KYLE. Established 1884. Chicago and all suburbs. Phone Graceland 3608. 738 Belmont.

SHAMPOOING. Martha Matilda Harper's Method. BELTHA F. FARQUHAR, 838 Marshall Field Bldg. Tel. J. Local 170.

Shoes for Every Occasion. SCHILLER W. FRAMHEIN. 1022 East 63rd St.

COSTUMES—Our October Special Velvet Afternoon Gown, \$56. MORTON & MORTON, 111 S. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, across street from Lake.

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TAILOR—Ladies' and gentlemen's. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. WALTER J. UHR, 1409 E. 47th St. Chicago.

TAILOR for men and women. Imported and domestic. WOLFE & VOLK. MANN, 1407 Belmont Ave. Tel. Graceland 1862.

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TAILORING—Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$80. THE IRVING HARRINGTON CO., 1216 East 63d St.

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MILLINERY—Style shop is prepared to show fall winter hats; popular prices. MRS. SOUB, 130 Main St.

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FLOWER SHOP. J. E. YEATS, 41 Main St. Cut flowers, plants, decorations and floral designs. Both phones.

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URBANA AND CHAMPAIGN LADIES will find only the best in Millinery and Ready Made Garments at THE ANSBURY STORES.

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MANICURING. MARIE L. FRANK. Near ladies' entrance, Hotel Foster Lobby.

MEN'S FURNISHERS. MISS SUS. W. CAPPER CO., 124 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee.

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SHIRTMAKER—Underwear—Neckwear. ELLICE S. HARPER, Iron Bldg. Milwaukee.

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP. 131 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

WARDROBE TRUNKS—George Burroughs & Sons, sole mfrs. of the Knickerbocker. 424 and 426 E. Water St., Milwaukee.

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RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO. Good Quality Home Furnishings. Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Draperies and every variety. Prices most moderate.

SCHUBERT PIANOS, Player Pianos and Talking Machines. MCCALLON PIANO CO., 913 Elm St.

STORE—We welcome you to our Fair and to our Store. DREYER & RUSS & SONS.

TAILORS—MEN'S REAL TAILORING. H. H. MENZIE, 114 South Akard St.

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CLEANERS—PRESSERS. Six Phones Always Listening. WM. G. HEMPHILL, Manager. 2442-44 Brooklyn Ave. 31st and Paseo.

CLEANERS—French Dry Cleaner and Strick. Feather Shop. Both phones. VALOT, 3112 Main St.

FLORIST—SAMUEL MURRAY. "One Store Only." 913 Grand Ave.

FLORIST—The best that grows in flowers and plants. ARTHUR NEWELL, northeast cor. 10th and Grand Ave.

FURNITURE—FACTORY TO FIREHOUSE. THE HOCQUARD FURNITURE CO. Terms if desired. 1328-30 Grand Ave.

FIXTURES—Highest efficiency at lowest possible cost. WESTERN CHANDELIER CO., 1223 Walnut St.

HAIR DRESSERS—LEMMON. HAIR SHOP. Manicures, Hair Wave. 201 Sharp bldg. 11th and Walnut St.

HAT CLEANING—Old hats made new, cleaned and blocked. NATIONAL HAT CO., 210 East 8th St. H. Phone M-4749.

JEWELERS—J. R. MERCER JEWELRY CO., 1014 Grand Ave. What we say it is.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS—Outfitter to Mother and the Girls. Rose Esterly, 124-06 Main St. Lunch in our Tea Room.

MEN'S HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS. Mr. A. B. Lewis will appreciate your patronage. Lewis Fashion, 1116 Walnut St.

TAILOR. JOHN FRASER. MERCHANT TAILOR. Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street.

CENTRAL ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MARTIN-BARNES DRY GOODS CO., 318-320 Phillips, Joseph, Mo. Railroad Fares Rebated.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CLEANERS DYEING LAUNDRIES. We clean Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Gowns, Suits, Plumes.

GROSS BROS., 80-90 S. 10th St.

CONTRACTING—FRED A. PALMER, builder and general jobbing, painting and decorating. 3003 Hennepin. Both phones.

DENTIST—DR. W. J. MACBRIDE, 3600 Hennepin Ave. Tel. NW. 50. 6017. Telephone for appointment.

DYERS AND FRENCH CLEANERS. DAHLGREN & MEYER, 704 Hennepin Ave. Both phones.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY. Always ready to please and fit correctly. 90 South 10th St.

IMPORTER OF GLOVES, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Shawls, etc. A. L. VROOMAN, 904 Nicollet Ave.

WESTERN DENVER, COL.

BOOKBINDING CO.—The Dieter Bookbinding Co., 1533 Champa St. N. 3054. Binding of all kinds. 1533 Champa St. N.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, Fancy Delicatessen. "Satisfaction Brands." JOY'S BUTTER STORE, 1505 Lawrence St.

DENTISTRY—E. B. PEIRCE, D.D.S. Room 715 Central Savings Bank Bldg. Telephone Main 6553.

DEPARTMENT STORE. THE A. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., Sixteenth and Stout. The store that believes today's right performance is tomorrow's insurance of success. Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Free delivery everywhere.

ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS. Mail business promptly handled. W. H. Hammon-Haffner Engraving Co., 14th St.

FLORIST—MAUFF FLORAL CO., 1225 Logan St. Phone Main 1538. Cut flowers, plants, decorations, floral designs.

LINENS AND LACES—Novelties, Foy-sythe Waists and Onyx Hosiery. HEDGCOCK & JONES, 719 16th St.

MARINELLO HEADQUARTERS. Hair Goods and Wigs. The Lyman Millam-Haffner Engraving Co., 14th St.

MILLINERY PARLORS AND SCHOOL. DES LOIS, 235 Peoples Bank Bldg.

MOVING, packing, shipping. Fireproof warehouse. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLS, Main 2517.

NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY. 1209 Second St. Phone Main 6475.

OUTFITTERS FOR LITTLE PEOPLE. "The Children's Shop"—University State Bank Bldg. Phone Kenwood 128.

PAINTINGS—Imported Picture Framing. A. E. SCHNEIDER, 818 E. 12th St.

PIANOS—JONES ROSQUIT KILLEN CO., INC. Home, Deyers, 5000 pianos first-class makes. Piano tuned, repaired and polished. 1510 3d Ave. Cent. 152.

PRINTERS—METROPOLITAN PRESS. Printing Co. Third and Marion. Engraving for all social occasions; calling cards, wedding announcements, etc.

REAL ESTATE, Investments, Loans and Mortgages. The Peoples Bank Bldg. Main 2597.

ROOM AND BOARD—Desirable Home. Sound View. Walking distance. FOR-ESTHURST, 1215 Ninth Ave. Elliott 624.

SHOES—TUNNELL SHOES CO. Largest stock of shoes in the Northwest.

SOUVENIR AND CURIO SHOP—Post Cards, Pennants and Antique Jewelry. 225 Union St. near Postoffice. Phone Main 738.

TAILORING—J. M. CUNNINGHAM. Merchant Tailor, suits 203, Traders Bldg. N. W. cor. Third Ave. and Marion St.

OMAHA, NEB.

PHOTOS OF QUALITY. SANDBERG & EITNER, 107 South Sixth St.

SEATTLE, WASH.

ACCOUNTANTS—G. W. TEMPLE & CO., 532 Colman Building, Elliott 1377.

ADVERTISING SERVICE—All legitimate forms of publicity handled to the advertiser's advantage. Writing, illustrating, placing, etc. THORNTON ADVERTISING SERVICE, Inc., 616-618 Cray Bldg.

ATTORNEYS—KARR & GREGORY, 911-13 AMERICAN BANK BLDG. SECOND AT MADISON.

ATTORNEY—J. M. Westling, 301 Lyon Bldg. General law practice; collections, mortgages, loans, real estate, etc.

BABy CLOTHES—Complete line to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1527 Second Ave.

CAFETERIA—BIRD'S. A refined place to eat. Union Street. Opposite Postoffice.

CHINA & CUT GLASS—Fine dinnerware, hand painted, decorated with white and gold; china for decorating, and all materials (send for catalog). Firing daily. CHINA & GLASS CO., 903 Third Ave.

CLOTHING—\$15 to \$35 Quality Clothing. KING BROS. CO., 719 Second Avenue.

CLOTHING—SINGERMAN & SONS. Clothing, haberdashery and Hosiery. 2nd and Second. Phone 158.

CLOTHING—UPSTAIR CLOTHES SHOP. Second Floor Green Bldg. LUNDQUIST-LILLY.

CONSULTING ENGINEER. A. M. YOUNG. Structural-Mechanical-Industrial. 604 Northern Bank & Trust Bldg.

COAL—Clean Coal. Prompt Service. Correct Weight. Bright Price. OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO., Elliott 325.

CORSETS—Agent for the GOODWIN and other first-class lines. Prices \$1.50 to \$25. MME. A. MORRILL, 1227 Second Ave.

DAIRY LUNCHEON—MAYLAND. Bats for Ladies. Prompt, Progressive. 100 Columbia. 503 Third Ave.

DENTISTRY. DR. C. T. TURNER, Main 7663. 1002-1003 Cobb Bldg.

DENTISTRY. DR. D. D. CAMPBELL, 405 Burke Bldg. Phone Main 4849.

DENTISTRY. DR. FRANK R. SMITH. 514-516 Alaska Bldg. Phone Main 748.

DEPARTMENT STORE. ACCOMMODATING SERVICE is our ideal. China painting taught, exclusive agents for Hartman's Glassware, Hosiery, cut glass, Madame Lyra Corsets, Du-ette Hudson Shoes. FRASER-PETERSON CO.

DYEING—BELMONT DYE WORKS. 608 East Pine St. Ext. 946. Ladies' Suits Cleaned, \$1.50.

DYEING—PANTORIUM DYE WORKS. Downtown office 1419 Fourth Ave. Phone Main 7680. Lunch in our Tea Room.

ENGRAVING—E. J. HARTNEY CO. Engraved wedding announcements and calling cards. 1-2 Madison Bldg. Elliott 751.

FLORIST—WOODLAWN FLOWER SHOP—Everything in flowers and plants. H. A. BROUCH, 1412 2d Ave., Clemmer theater. Phone Main 6045.

WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)

FURNITURE—A complete home furnish- ing. Tailor, C. H. Johnson, 603 E. 3d St. Also Exchange 190 all cars 150-150.

GROCERIES—OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND are the best. They are sold all over the state. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

HABERDASHERS—KING BROS. CORRECT STYLES. 719 Second Ave.

HOLSUM BREAD. Made clean, solid clean, delivered fresh. Thirty-two ounce loaf for 10 cents. Your "HOLSUM." Ask for it.

HOUSE PAINTING—INTERIOR DECORATING—THEO. COOPER, 214 Seneca St. Phones Main 4130, Sidney 300.

ICE CREAM, CANDIES. "CANDY LIPS." STOKES, 912 SECOND AVE.

INTERIOR DECORATING, Upholstering, Wall Papers, Estimates Furnished. FREDERICK & NELSON.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND WATCHES. GRAHAM & VICTOR. Main 4292. 2nd Ave.

LADIES' TAILOR. 403 Melhorn Building. Main 512.

LAUNDRY—CITY OF PARIS FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY. Tel. East 2290. We iron shirts by hand.

LAUNDRY—SUPPLY LAUNDRY CO. East 317. Phones Elliott 2201.

Latest Financial, Commercial and Railroad News

HOW TO FIGURE ON INCOME FROM BOND INVESTMENTS

Many Investors Have Difficulty in Reaching Correct Results With Regard to Securities—Having Fixed Maturities as Element of Time Is a Factor

E. C. Church is the author of an article in the Rollins Magazine, published by E. H. Rollins & Sons, investment bonds, on "What net income do my bonds yield and why?" He says:

Probably every investor has, at one time or another, seen a bond salesman or a banker consult a basis book, or table of bond values, so that they might ascertain the exact income return of a given bond at a given price. While the figures given in these tables of bond values are universally accepted, many investors state frankly that they do not see quite how an investment does yield the rate designated. The yield of stocks is easily determined, by dividing the rate by the cost, but in bonds, or any securities having a fixed maturity, another element enters into the computation which makes it somewhat confusing. In bonds, as stocks, the return is figured on the cost. In the former, however, we have the element of time entering in as an additional factor.

While the mathematical processes on which bond value tables are based are not complex, and can be worked out by any one who understands algebra, the formulae involve some rather awkward figures and the use of logarithms, and the solution takes a good deal of time. So no one thinks of stopping to figure out the return of the general run of bonds, preferring to rely implicitly on the published bond value tables. The use of bond value tables requires nothing but simple arithmetic, and a thorough understanding of them is well worth while, as it enables a bond buyer to practice correct investment acumen.

Bonds are issued generally in \$100 denominations, but frequently in \$100 and \$500, and sometimes in odd amounts. The prices however are always quoted on the percentage of par value, and for the purposes of illustration we shall take a \$100 bond.

Referring to the basis book, we find that a bond running 20 years and bearing 5 per cent interest, will yield 4 per cent return when bought at a price of \$113.68; and that if the same bond were bought at \$88.44, the yield would be 6 per cent. In the former case, we have to consider that in 20 years the bond for which we paid \$113.68 will mature and be retired at \$100. Here is an apparent loss of \$13.68. On this investment of \$113.68, we have received \$25.00 every six months, this being the amount due on the semi-annual 5 per cent coupon. As the principal investment was \$113.68 more than will be received at maturity, it is obvious that this loss in principal must be made up from some source. It should, therefore, be taken out of the semi-annual income as it is paid. This charging off from income each six months a proportion of the premium paid on bonds, or of crediting income with a proportion of the discount, is called amortization and can be figured in two ways. One way to look at it in the case of a premium bond is that we must lay aside out of each coupon as received, a sum, which if put at compound interest at the same rate as the bond yields (in the case we are illustrating, at 4 per cent) will, with other like sums so deposited every six months, amount to a sum at maturity equal to the premium. Another way, and to the writer, the most practical way, is to charge off the amortization every six months, instead of carrying it in a fund.

According to the basis book, the same bond for which we paid \$113.68, when it had 20 years to run, will be worth, when it has 19½ years to run, \$113.45. The difference between these two sums is 23 cents, or the correct amortization for that six months' period. Taking the 23 cents from the semi-annual coupon of \$2.50, we find that our actual net income for the six months' period was \$2.27.

Now, as we have been assured when buying the bond at \$113.68, that we were realizing a 4 per cent investment, we must, therefore, realize 2 per cent on \$113.68 for the first six months' interval; 2 per cent of \$113.68 is \$2.27, which checks the figure above given.

In the case where we buy the 5 per cent 20-year bond at \$88.44, we are buying it at a discount, and while we do not receive any greater annual income than \$5, we do at maturity receive \$11.56 more than we invested, and this amount, correctly distributed over the intervening years, will make the investment yield 6 per cent on its cost.

This example of proving the basis book can be best illustrated by an actual occurrence in our business. We offered some 6 per cent notes having two years to run, at 98 and interest, figuring that they yielded 7.10 per cent. A customer wrote to us stating that he really could not see wherein the purchaser obtained a 7 per cent investment.

In order to bring this example to a more readily workable basis, we will figure it on an even return of 7 per cent. At this rate the value of a two-year 6 per cent bond is \$98.16. In order to realize 7 per cent on this investment we must realize 3½ per cent on the amount invested for the first six months, or \$3.44. Adding this amount to the principal sum, we have \$101.60, which is the worth of the bond after the first six months and before the coupon is detached. Subtracting \$3, representing the coupon which is cashed at this time,

leaves \$98.60 as the value of the investment ½ years before maturity. Repeat the operation as before, obtaining 3½ per cent on \$98.60, and we find that the income for the next period is \$3.45, which, added to the value, brings the worth, before detaching coupon, to \$102.05, or, after detaching the coupon, to \$99.05. The bond now has one year to run to maturity. Again repeat the operation for another six months' period and we find that the income is \$3.47, which added to the worth, is \$102.52, as a value before detaching the coupon, and \$99.52 as the worth after detaching the coupon. The bond now has but one more six months' period to run. And now repeating the operation, we find that the income is \$3.48, which added to its former worth is \$103. This is the value of the bond at maturity with the last coupon attached and is equal to par when the coupon is paid.

This method can be applied to any value, whether the bond is bought at a discount or at a premium, to satisfy ourselves that we actually do receive the rate of income promised.

EXAMPLE	
Principal invested.....	\$98.16
Adding 3½%.....	3.44
Less coupon.....	3.00
Value ½ year before maturity.....	\$98.60
Adding 3½%.....	3.45
Less coupon.....	3.00
Value 1 year before maturity.....	\$99.05
Adding 3½%.....	3.47
Less coupon.....	3.00
Value 1½ year before maturity.....	\$99.52
Adding 3½%.....	3.48
Less coupon.....	3.00
Par value.....	\$100.00

Although the proof of the basis book may not be interesting to all investors, its application is valuable in the accounting of an investment fund. It has been in the past, and is to a certain extent today, the practice among a great many institutions to charge off the entire premium they paid in purchasing bonds to their profit and loss account and then consider the entire proceeds of coupons received, as income. A more scientific method and a method that is being more generally adopted, is to amortize the premium and discounts.

Returning to the original illustration of a 20-year 5 per cent bond selling on a 4 per cent basis, the cost of \$100,000 bonds on that basis would be \$113,680, or a premium of \$13,680. In the example that was given in detail, we were, in fact, showing the method by which the discount could be amortized. In this case, however, we must amortize the premium. In order to realize a 4 per cent return on the sum invested, we must for the first six months realize 2 per cent on \$113,680, or \$22,736.00. We actually would receive from the coupons due at the end of that six months' period, \$25,000, and the difference between the basis return of the bond and the coupon return will, in this case, be the amortization. This difference is \$2,264.00, and by charging this amount off from the cost of the bonds, we bring their value, or we amortize them, to \$111,416.00. This method will be followed every six months' period to the maturity of the bond, so that at that date this lot of bonds would stand on our books at \$100,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A block of \$600,000 New Haven convertible 6 per cent debentures sold in New York Thursday from 106½ to 106½, closing at 106½.

For year to June 30 elevated lines in New York showed an increase of 2,574,165 passengers, while the subway made a gain nearly ten times as much, or 24,497,654.

Experts in steel declare that center of steel production in this country, now located in Ohio, must be moved to Atlantic coast by spring of 1914, or American producers will lose 50 per cent of their export trade.

Plans are under way to establish plant in New York harbor to manufacture pig iron, first of its kind in that district. Plant will probably be located at Perth Amboy, and will have daily capacity of 800 tons.

While some relief was expressed in London that Bank of England governors did not increase minimum discount rate from 5 per cent, a 6 per cent rate within the next few weeks is generally expected. This is real basis for pessimism and general business stagnation on stock exchange.

Paris cable says that French market is at a standstill with solitary exception of Russian oil stocks. Turkey-Greek negotiations are progressing satisfactorily. French treasury is in such tight condition that a national loan is imperative, which will probably take form of 3 per cent rentes at 92.

The last of the old "Gould crowd" has sold his seat on the New York stock exchange. His name is E. S. Connor; he had been a member of the exchange for 49 years, having joined in 1864. He was one of the firm of Connor & Company, through which Jay Gould conducted his stock market operations.

BIG SLUMP IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC STOCK

Asserted That Even Though Company Is Forced to Dispose of Central Pacific Results Should Not Be Disastrous

DECLINE MYSTERIOUS

NEW YORK—According to many who are well informed on the situation governing present affairs and operations of the Southern Pacific Company, there is little in that situation to warrant the present low quotations for the stock. It is pointed out that little fear should be entertained as a result of the proposed suit by the attorney-general to compel the sale of Central Pacific, as disposition of this property by the Southern would not be as serious a calamity as many may be inclined to believe.

If the company should lose the suit in the highest court, and is compelled finally to dispose of the Central, what would be the result? There is a diversity of opinion on this point, but some are inclined to believe that it would be favorable to the company. For instance, sale of the property would no doubt net the company at least \$90,000,000—possibly more. Union Pacific was willing to pay \$104,000,000 for it last spring, but conditions governing the situation at that time were much different than those now existing. The government was exerting its influence for the sale, and Union Pacific, as well as Southern, was willing to consummate the transaction as a means of carrying out the decree of the court in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned.

But the California railroad commission entered upon the situation and upset plans which had reached a stage of crystallization, and it became necessary to devise a new method for disposal of the Southern Pacific stock held in Union's treasury. Now that this matter has been disposed of, the Union Pacific has sufficient cash in its treasury to finance the purchase of the Southern without raising fresh funds. It is known that Union is desirous of securing the property, but not at the price agreed upon last spring.

Suppose the Southern should sell Central for, say, \$90,000,000. The result would be that the company would be financed for several years to come. It could pay off its short-term notes due next year and at the same time have ample cash left to take care of its needs for a number of years. This would eliminate the necessity of entering the market for funds at prohibitive interest rates, and the system would be in a position to take advantage of almost any situation that might arise in the future.

On the other hand, it is argued that loss of the Central would result in taking away from the Southern a large amount of business now enjoyed by that road. In a measure this might be true, but close students of the situation have no doubt of the road's ability to continue earning a fair margin of surplus over 6 per cent dividend requirements.

It is pointed out that the routing of business today is governed largely by the shippers themselves and not by the railroads. Therefore, it is believed that business having its most natural outlet over the lines of the Southern will continue to be routed over the lines of that company as in the past. The company's operations extend over so extensive a territory, which is rapidly developing, that its earnings in the future should continue to expand. Possibly with the expenditure of a few millions of dollars, revenues of the road might be materially augmented, so that loss of the Central eventually would have little appreciable effect upon this phase of the situation. Sale of the Central would place the Southern in a position to achieve this result.

Naturally, the Southern desires to retain Central Pacific, but there are certain elements which might make it advisable to dispose of the property, possibly before the attorney-general actually brings suit against it. The Central in turn would prove of unusual benefit to the Union as it is the direct Pacific coast outlet for the road, and while ownership would benefit the Union, friends of the Southern fail to see where such control of the property would make any considerable difference to the road. It is apparent that the attorney-general is of the same opinion.

The fact that the sale of the Central would finance the Southern for several years to come is a factor which in the opinion of some would more than counterbalance the loss that might be sustained in other ways through its disposal. Therefore, viewing the situation from many angles that now present themselves, it is considered hard to find a satisfactory explanation for the prevailing low quotations for Southern Pacific stock.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges.....	\$32,108,802	\$32,098,511
Balances.....	1,284,665	1,670,607

United States treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$76,483.

UNFILLED ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS OF U. S. STEEL

NEW YORK—Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation Sept. 30 stood at 5,003,785 tons. It is estimated that output for the current year will amount to 12,800,000 tons; therefore unfilled orders on Sept. 30 were probably about 39.4 per cent of possible shipments this year.

Compared with corresponding periods of preceding years, favorable and unfavorable comparisons can be made. In 1903, when business depression began, orders were equal to about 30.5 per cent of shipments. In the boom year of 1906, however, unfilled orders Sept. 30 amounted to 7,936,884 tons, and shipments for the year were 10,758,433 tons. Unfilled orders Sept. 30 were 75 per cent of total shipments in that year.

Ratio of unfilled orders on Sept. 30 last to possible shipments for 1913 was smaller than in any corresponding period since Sept. 30, 1901, with exceptions of 1911, 1910 and 1903.

The following shows shipments by years, unfilled orders on Sept. 30, and the percentage of these to total shipments, with 1913 estimated:

Sept.	Shipments	Unfilled orders	Ratio of orders to shipments
1901	12,800,000	5,003,785	39.4
1902	12,800,000	5,003,785	39.4
1903	12,800,000	5,003,785	39.4
1904	12,800,000	5,003,785	39.4
1905	12,800,000	5,003,785	39.4
1906	10,758,433	7,936,884	73.8
1907	10,758,433	7,936,884	73.8
1908	10,758,433	7,936,884	73.8
1909	10,758,433	7,936,884	73.8
1910	10,758,433	7,936,884	73.8
1911	10,758,433	7,936,884	73.8
1912	10,758,433	7,936,884	73.8
1913	12,800,000	5,003,785	39.4

*Estimated.

Five or six years ago the corporation made a change in stating unfilled orders. It eliminated inter-company orders, which served to reduce tonnage on books. Under the old method, bookings on Sept. 30 would probably have been 5,600,000 tons. Therefore comparisons with the boom years of 1906 and 1907 are not as unfavorable as the table would indicate. Then again, the bookings are firmer than in earlier years, as cancellations are not so easy, and all speculative business is eliminated.

TERMS OF NEW HAVEN BOND SUBSCRIPTION

In one or two respects the terms of subscription to the \$75,552,000 New Haven convertible bonds are a bit confusing to the layman. To avoid misunderstanding it is essential that the New Haven security holder should appreciate the important differences between a "right" and a "warrant" in handling his subscription.

The rights, which are now traded in at about 2½, represent the privilege which accrues to each share of stock and to each \$100 of the old convertible bonds. Only two thirds of a right attaches to each \$100 of old convertible 3½s, however. In other words, \$300 of stock or old bonds entitles subscription to \$100 or new bonds, but in the case of the old 3½s, \$450 is required.

As three rights are equivalent to a warrant to subscribe to \$100 of new bonds, the value of the warrant is thus 6½, which again is approximately the premium above par which the new issue now commands in the market.

To provide for odd amounts of shares or bonds New Haven will issue fractional warrants, expressed in ninths, which theoretically should be worth a proportionate amount of a full warrant. Holders of the fractions may either sell them or piece out into a full warrant by buying more. They will be transferable by delivery.

Of course all holdings of stock which are divisible by three will carry a full warrant; others will require fractional warrants in addition, as below:

No. of shares	Warrant to Fractional subscription to warrant
1	1/9th
2	2/9ths
3	3/9ths
4	4/9ths
5	5/9ths
6	6/9ths
7	7/9ths
8	8/9ths

Warrants on the convertible 6s are similarly figured, substituting, of course, \$100 of bonds for a share of stock. But there is a variation in the case of the convertible 3½s, as below:

Amount of bonds	Warrant to Fractional subscription to warrant
\$100	1/9th
\$200	2/9ths
\$300	3/9ths
\$400	4/9ths
\$500	5/9ths
\$600	6/9ths
\$700	7/9ths
\$800	8/9ths

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT
PARIS—Weekly statement of the Bank of France shows gold on hand increased 1,651,000 francs, silver on hand decreased 350,000 francs, notes in circulation increased 20,450,000 francs, general deposits decreased 85,000,000 francs, bills discounted increased 11,600,000 francs, treasury deposits increased 96,600,000 francs, advances decreased 13,075,000 francs.

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY

NEW YORK—The Crucible Steel Company of America reports for year ended Aug. 31:

	1913	1912
Gross earnings.....	\$6,938,131	\$1,844,173
Charges apprxns.....	2,652,245	263,283
Net profits.....	4,285,886	1,580,890
Dividends.....	1,750,000	1,750,000
Surplus.....	2,535,886	1,480,890
Previous surplus.....	4,950,277	1,674,098
Total surplus.....	\$7,486,163	\$3,154,988

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

CHICAGO—Tourist sleeping cars may be introduced in the East as a result of Washburn and Baltimore & Ohio operating them. Pullman Company has fought the introduction of tourist sleepers in every way and they have been put on only where the public and railroad demanded them.

CATTLE EXPORTS SMALLER WHILE IMPORTS LARGER

Remarkable Falling Off in Shipments From This Country in Recent Years Indicated by Government Statement

SUPPLY FROM MEXICO

WASHINGTON—The recent transfer of the United States from the small list of beef-exporting countries to the large list of beef-importing countries is sharply illustrated by the August figures of imports and exports of beef and beef cattle and a comparison thereof with the August figures of earlier years just made by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce. This shows that the exports of beef and beef cattle have fallen from \$44,000,000 value in the eight months ended with August, 1904, to practically \$1,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1913, and that the imports of cattle meantime increased from \$957 in the eight months of 1904 to \$340,105 in the same period of 1913, and their value from \$181,145 in 1904 to \$5,031,842 in 1913. As to beef, the importations in 1904 were insufficient to justify their statement month by month, and the total value of beef imported for consumption in the full fiscal year 1904 was but \$14,922, while the single month of July, 1913, showed a total importation of 642,394 pounds, valued at \$56,993; August, a total of 1,151,626 pounds valued at \$89,204; and September about an equal amount.

Even the value of the comparatively small number of cattle exported is now less per head than in earlier years, despite the general advance in prices meantime. The average export price of the 18,069 head of cattle in the eight months ended with August 1913, was \$34, against an average of \$68 for the 418,865 head of cattle exported in the corresponding months of 1904. On the import side there is a decrease of about 20 per cent in the valuation per head, the 340,105 cattle imported in the eight months ended with August 1913, being valued at \$15 per head, compared with \$19 per head for the 9337 cattle imported in the corresponding months of 1904. The character of the cattle imported differs of course radically from that of those exported, being mostly on the export side, grain-fed animals ready for slaughter, and on the import side, grass-fed cattle in many cases but one or two years of age. Practically all of the cattle imported, other than those for breeding purposes are brought from Mexico, that country having supplied, in the fiscal year 1913, 391,477 of the 420,261 head imported for other than breeding purposes. Of the 1388 imported for breeding purposes, free of duty, 945 were from England.

Imports of beef show remarkable gains within the very recent period. In the fiscal year 1904 the quantity of beef imported for consumption was 164,509 pounds valued at \$14,922, against 923,378 pounds valued at \$61,110 in the fiscal year 1910, and 3,957,700 pounds valued at \$303,934 in 1913; while in the single months of July and August the imports aggregated 642,394 pounds and 1,151,626 pounds, respectively, and partial returns indicate that the September figures will also approximate 1,000,000 pounds.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 17)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. Kyle Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Augusta, Ga.—P. H. Rice of Rice O'Connor Shoe Co.; U. S.
Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Buenos Aires, S. A.—Alex. R. Zecola; Tour.
Charleston, S. C.—J. J. Karish U. S.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Cincinnati—A. Levy of Chas. Meis Shoe Co.; Tour.
Cleveland—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.
Kansas City—K. L. Barton of Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Liverpool, Eng.—J. Matthews of W. H. Watts & Co. Ltd.; Parker.
Lynchburg—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Nashville—Joe Lindauer of Herman Bros. & Lindauer; Nashville; Tour.
Oswego, N. Y.—A. F. McCarthy of A. F. McCarthy & Sons; Essex.
Philadelphia—W. H. Welmer and J. R. Harris of Welmer, Wright and Watkins; 161 Lincoln st.
Rochester, N. Y.—N. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Savannah, Ga.—W. Blumenthal of Blumenthal & Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.
St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schulse & Co.; Parker.
Toledo—C. M. Dederick of Simmons Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln st.
Trenton, N. J.—J. Wallace of Wallace & So.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
Quebec, Can.—George Rex; U. S.
St. Louis—John Bush of Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—Paul Hogan of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

INTERBOROUGH BONDS

One of the surprisingly favorable features of the Interborough Rapid Transit bond sale is the fact that the distribution among investors in the West, in Pennsylvania and New England has been almost as extensive as in New York. Purchases by institutions have been heavy.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S NEW RECORD OF GROSS EARNINGS

Train Loadings Have Largely Increased and Investment Income Shows Good Expansion in Twelve Months—Most of Stock Held in This Country

NEW YORK—Eighty-five per cent of Illinois Central stock is now held in this country, whereas most of its stockholders can easily remember when that proportion was held abroad. The road began paying dividends just half a century ago and to date has paid its stockholders \$173,000,000.

Its earnings last year and since June 30 have improved so much as to raise the question how long it will be before the 7 per cent dividend rate can be restored. August was not a good month, but in September volume of business returned almost to the July ratio of gain. Net earnings for September (when reported) will be good:

GROSS EARNINGS	
September.....	\$3,767,603
August.....	5,697,121
July.....	5,290,315
Three months.....	16,754,039
NET AFTER TAXES	
September.....	\$901,805
August.....	\$67,167
July.....	138,715
Two months.....	1,760,287

Changes in the road's status during the past 12 months may be summarized thus:

- 1—Gross earnings not only recovered the ground lost in 1912, but made a new high record.
- 2—Train loading, which had stood still for six years, suddenly increased by 31 tons in the average.
- 3—Investment income was \$1,876,000 better than the year before, including first returns on the Central railroad of Georgia stock purchase.

Illinois Central's mileage has been increasing very slowly, and its gross earnings have advanced an average of scarcely 3 per cent a year since 1907, when earnings on the stock reached a high point at 12 per cent. Changes in mileage and gross earnings since then have been as follows:

	Mileage	Gross earn.	Increase %
1912.....	4,763	\$64,290,000	\$5,533,681 8.44
1911.....	4,750	58,727,272	\$5,562,728 9.47
1910.....	4,750	58,727,272	\$5,562,728 9.47
1909.....	4,750	58,727,272	\$5,562,728 9.47
1908.....	4,750	58,727,272	\$5,562,728 9.47
1907.....	4,750	58,727,272	\$5,562,728 9.47

The significance of last year's gain, of course, is qualified by the pronounced loss of the year before, but the shop strike and high water handicaps of the 1912 fiscal year continued in a measure into last year, and so did the work of regaining lost traffic. Officers of the road are confident that it will this year do as much better than last year as last year did better than 1912, simply because the aftermath of 1912 has now been "cleaned up."

There is scarcely a better test of what an operating staff is good for than the railroad. Hence the pertinency of the following:

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S HEAVY EXPENDITURES FOR UPKEEP

The termination of Howard Elliott's presidency of the Northern Pacific found that

Leading Events in Athletics

MISS DODD LOSES IN SEMI-FINALS OF WOMEN'S GOLF

Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, British Champion of 1912, Defeats Present British and Canadian Champions by 8 and 7

MISS HOLLINS WINS

FORMER NATIONAL CHAMPIONS
Year Winner Runner-up
1905—Mrs. C. S. Brown..... Mrs. A. Turnure
1906—Miss B. Hoyt..... Mrs. N. C. Sargent
1907—Miss B. Hoyt..... Mrs. N. C. Sargent
1908—Miss B. Hoyt..... Mrs. N. C. Sargent
1909—Miss B. Hoyt..... Mrs. N. C. Sargent
1910—Miss B. Hoyt..... Mrs. N. C. Sargent
1911—Miss B. Hoyt..... Mrs. N. C. Sargent
1912—Miss B. Hoyt..... Mrs. N. C. Sargent

WILMINGTON, Del.—Miss Gladys Ravenscroft will represent England in the finals for the women's national golf championship here tomorrow. Playing a remarkably steady game, Miss Ravenscroft defeated Miss Muriel Dodd, the British and Canadian champion, in the semi-finals today by 8 up and 7 to play. Miss Dodd showed every indication of being "over-golfed." Her game showed a slump from the start. The cards:

Out.....
Miss Ravenscroft.....5 4 4 4 5 6 4-40
Miss Dodd.....5 5 5 5 6 6 4-47
In.....
Miss Ravenscroft.....5 4
Miss Dodd.....6 5

Miss Ravenscroft's opponent tomorrow will be Miss Marion Hollins of New York. Miss Hollins defeated Miss Harriet Curtis, of Boston, 1 up in 20 holes in their half of the semi-finals.

The most exciting play of the day came in the Hollins-Curtis match. Miss Hollins, metropolitan champion, has far less experience than Miss Curtis, former national champion, but she was steady in her work. The larger gallery had followed the match between the English contestants, but when the fight for the American honors went into extra holes the crowd flocked in pursuit. The cards:

Miss Hollins, out.....4 5 5 4 6 5 7-44
Miss Curtis, out.....4 4 5 4 6 6 5-43
Miss Hollins, in.....6 5 5 5 7 5 5 4-50
Miss Curtis, in.....6 5 5 6 6 5 5 3-47-50
Extra holes—Miss Hollins 3, 4; Miss Curtis 3, 5.

Miss Dodd won her way to the semi-final round Thursday by defeating Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, while Miss Ravenscroft won from Miss F. C. Osgood by 3 and 2.

At times both Miss Dodd and Miss Ravenscroft were down, but when they got fairly under way they played brilliantly.

Getting away to a better start, Miss Curtis generally held the upper hand throughout her match with Miss Harrison. The Irish girl had a poor approach at the first, and never had a chance at the second, where the Essex County Club player drove the green and rimmed the cup for a 2. Miss Curtis turned for home 2 up. Both went out in 49.

The only hole Miss Harrison was coming in was the eleventh, where her opponent got trapped. At the fifteenth the foreign visitor was trapped, so that Miss Curtis, winning in 5 to 6, had the match by 4 up and 3 to play. The cards:

Miss Curtis.....5 3 9 4 6 6 3 8 5-49
In.....5 5 5 4 6 5
Out.....6 4 5 6 6 4 7 5-49
In.....5 4 5 5 7 6

Miss Fanny C. Osgood would have carried her match with Miss Gladys Ravenscroft at least one hole farther than she did. As it was, she was beaten, three down, and two to go. On the sixteenth she played into the trap bordering a high bunker and, although her ball was some distance from the obstruction, she elected, for some mysterious reason, to escape backward. Then she was over-ruled in getting the green, her ball rolling far beyond into the rough. There was no good reason why she could not have halved the hole, for her rival struck tree branches in pitching to the green, losing distance thereby.

The only match carried to the home green was that between Miss Marion Hollins and Mrs. E. H. Fittler of Philadelphia. The driving competition in the afternoon was won by Miss Dodd, with a total of 534 yards for three drives. Miss L. B. Hyde was second with 427, the result of two drives, her third going out of bounds.

In the approaching and putting Miss Margaret Curtis won. At the outset several tied at 9, but on the playoff Miss Curtis won with 8. The match play summary:

THIRD ROUND
Miss Marion Hollins, Westbury, beat Mrs. E. H. Fittler, Marion Cricket, 2 up.
Miss Harriet Curtis, Essex County, beat Miss Mabel Harrison, Island Club, Dublin, 3 and 2.
Miss Muriel Dodd, Moreton, England, beat Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket, 3 and 2.
Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, England, beat Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Country Club, 3 and 2.

FOUR UMPIRES NAMED
CHICAGO—Jack Sheridan of the American and Henry O'Day of the National, it was announced today, will be the umpires on the exhibition trip to the Pacific coast, preceding the world's baseball tour of the Giants and White Sox. O'Day will leave at Seattle. William Klem and Sheridan will do the umpiring abroad.

J. J. McDERMOTT LEADS WESTERN GOLF TOURNEY

Atlantic City Professional Has Card of 146, Best in Field of 58—MacDonald Smith Next

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The second half of the golf tournament for the western open championship on the links of the Memphis Country Club is contested today. J. J. McDermott, the Atlantic City professional, again proved his ability by leading a field of 58 in the first half of play Thursday. He followed a brilliant round of 74 in the morning with one of 72 in the afternoon and at the half-way mark leads his rivals with a total of 146.

MacDonald Smith, the young Scotchman from the Wykagyl Club of New York, the present champion, had two 74's and is only two strokes behind McDermott. Michael J. Brady, from the Wollaston Club of Boston, with scores of 73 and 76, is one stroke behind Smith and it looks as if the title will go to one of these three.

James Simpson of Milwaukee had a round of 76 in the morning, and got a 74 in the afternoon. He had six threes and a two on his card. He holed one shot from out of the rough, and sank another putt from off the edge of the green. His total was 150. Two strokes behind him came T. L. McNamara of Boston, who had rounds of 78-74-152. In view of his many fine past performances, McNamara still is conceded a chance for first honors. His long game in the second round was superb, as he had only two shots off the line.

David Kober, the young Evanston professional, led the field in the morning with a finely played card of 72. He equalled par on 14 holes, was one under on three and only once over. A brace of threes on the eighth and ninth holes, 388 and 318 yards, was the feature.

Germany and Ireland, represented, respectively, by Otto Hackbarth of Hinsdale and Michael J. Brady of Wollaston, tied for second place with 73, and were trailed by W. Mann, McDermott and MacDonald Smith, the western champion, who had 74s. Other leading scores were: J. B. Simpson, 76; Stewart Maiden, 77; J. Morton, 78; McNamara, G. Livingston, Bob Peabees, 79; Mac Simpson, J. A. McDonald and Dave Wilson 79. Those who finished with 160 or better follow:

J. J. McDermott, Atlantic City.....37 37-74
Morning.....37 37-74
MacDonald Smith, Wykagyl.....38 36-74
Morning.....38 36-74
M. J. Brady, Boston.....38 36-74
Morning.....38 36-74
J. B. Simpson, Blue Mt., Milwaukee.....38 36-74
Morning.....38 36-74
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THE HOME FORUM

Agriculture a Dignified Occupation

That agriculture is the most dignified and useful form of manual work is the idea of many great thinkers and we know how Hawthorne strove to strike a balance between his literary work and the labors at Brook Farm, where he worked, it was said, "like a giant." He at last gave it up, feeling evidently that his service of letters forbade him to spend so many hours a day in farm work. The other members of Brook Farm had this same idea—that if all would raise food for themselves directly from the earth it would simplify human affairs. In the end they all seem to have discovered that it is better to let the people with a special training for farm work do that and leave the others free to do what they are best fitted to do.

This idea of special training for farm work is gaining more and more influence in the present time; but it is probably true that the failure of the Brook Farm experiment helped it, if only in an indirect way. It helped at least to demand for farming its rightful place of importance and respect, a place it had held so long in American society but which it lost for a while under the first developments of mechanical industries that seemed to bring in more money. The agriculturist is learning now to use the very things that the mechanical industries have made for him. This lifts farming to greater efficiency and to a better financial basis. If the Brook Farm people had had modern farm machinery their project might have succeeded better.

That the whole country is more and more interested in the agricultural question is evident. The government itself is witness. In the year 1912 it issued 344 farmers bulletins, the total number printed being over 10,000,000. These bulletins covered 344 subjects of interest to agriculture in different parts of the Union, and were distributed free.

HERE LUTHER BEGAN GERMAN BIBLE



(Reproduced by permission) INSIDE WARTBURG, NEAR EISENACH, SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, GER.

THE little town of Eisenach, which lies on the northwestern edge of the Thuringian forest, is famous as the birthplace of John Sebastian Bach and also as one of the places where Luther went to school. Picturesquely situated on the summit of a wooded hill overlooking the town stands the castle of

the Wartburg, founded in 1067 and till 1440 the residence of the Landgraves of Thuringia. One of these, Hermann I., was a great patron of art and music, and while at his court Wolfram von Eschenbach wrote his well-known poem on the theme of Parsifal and the Holy Grail. The famous "Säenger-krieg" or

poetic contest, reproduced in Wagner's "Tannhauser," is supposed to have been held under this Landgrave's patronage in a hall in the Wartburg which is still standing. The Wartburg is also famous as the place where Luther was kept in friendly confinement from May, 1521, to March, 1522, by Frederick, elector of Saxony. While here he was made to dress as a knight and given the name of Junker Georg. Luther made very profitable use of his enforced idleness for it was here that he commenced his translation of the Bible, which is as dear to the heart of the German as is the authorized version to the English-speaking race. The great reformer's room is still shown with his table, the armor which he wore as Junker Georg, his bookcase, drinking vessel and various other relics.

September Sunset

Silhouetted against the sky
The stacks and towers of the city lie;
A sky the color of grapes, that glows
Into the pale of the carmine rose,
And flutters faintly against the night,
Goes out in an opaline flicker of light.

The king is coming along the way
That seemed for a little while somber
and gray
With the autumn . . . —but now it
glows,
A banner of crimson across it blows,
And another of red and another hath
won
To the golden disc of the setting sun.

Across the stage of the pageant light
The towers of the city, like fingers of
night
Outlined sharp in the lines that lie
Clear on the burning Western sky.

—Baltimore Sun.

Shore-Line Changes

Interesting data of changes in shore-lines, especially of the uplift of rocky beaches from internal movements in the earth, are given in the report of the explorations at Yakutat bay, Alaska. Where rows of barnacle shells are found on the rocks high above other barnacles that still open their mouths to the incoming tide the savants know there has been an uplift. Sometimes the barnacle shells show very large growths of these curious creatures, while the barnacles of the present hour below them are much smaller. This hints that the change was comparatively recent, or the lower barnacles would have grown to a more nearly equal size.

Technology Woods School

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology summer school location is a beautiful site and presents a gay appearance, with the array of tents and the surrounding woods and the blue waters of Gardner lake, Maine. The hard summer of work in the woods was elected by 68 students last year, though the course was made compulsory afterward. The school is part of the engineering course at "Tech" and the whole region thereabouts is to be laid out and mapped by these civil engineers, visitors to nature in the rough. There are 800 acres of woods and pastures and three miles of bays and promontories and the lake, all belonging to the school.

Our Capacity

Dr. William C. Gannett cites some of the sayings of Dr. Channing as he and his father knew the famous preacher. He used to say that Jesus, though so far above us, is still one of us, "his only an illustration of the capacity which we all possess."

Told by a Friend of Prisoners

One of the contributions to the great supply of writing on prison reform in these days, is by Winifred Louise Taylor, a friend of prisoners. She recounts in Scribner's magazine the steps by which she became an always welcome visitor at penitentiaries. The record of 25 years is that very, very few of the men found behind the bars seemed to her to have deliberately chosen to become wrong doers. There were a few who seemed to her irreclaimable; but they were very few.

The uses of education are marked in this account. One case was that of a mere youth, utterly illiterate when he was given a prison sentence. After a long time of loneliness he at last learned that he could go to the prison night school. He told Miss Taylor that he was unable to sleep for joy and excitement when he found that by reading he could come into communication with other people.

The writer shows how the prison conditions themselves often make the men, especially the younger ones, far worse than they would otherwise be. One man she visited several times without getting any response to her friendliness. Then he suddenly told her she could have no idea what her visits meant to him. He said that just to know somebody remembered his existence was something to think about till she came again. He wrote in one of his curiously phrased letters, which reflected she thinks his Bible reading:

"We always love those little forget-me-nots that bloom in the hearts of our friends all the year round. Remember that we can love that which is lovely."

Recollection of Webster

One of the most impressive among my early recollections is that of having gazed upon Daniel Webster, writes Henry Clay Barnabas in the National Magazine. He says: "I can see him now as he looked that day in Portsmouth more than three score and ten years ago—his massive frame and magnificent head surmounted by a broad-brimmed stove pipe hat—his dark, deep-set, cavernous eyes, smouldering beneath their overhanging brows which reminded me of the coping of a cathedral—his firm set lips and determined chin. He wore a high black stock and collar, a blue coat with brass buttons, a buff waistcoat, and loosely hanging trousers. A veritable king among men, was our eloquent expounder of the constitution."

With Aspiration

Worship God with what He most delights in: with aspiration for spiritual light and life.—Channing.

POET LAUREATE OF THE PEOPLE

THE first complete edition of the poems of James Whitcomb Riley with many collected from scattering newspapers all down the years is one of October's offerings, a pleasant harvesting of fruits that are much appreciated by the American reading public. Like so many another poet Mr. Riley began as a country boy, loving nature and knowing it well. As an estimate in the Bookman says, after humble beginnings under the homespun name of Benjamin F. Johnson of Boone he at last woke up to find himself the poet laureate of a nation.

It is Riley's direct touch upon the human heart, what the newspapers call the human interest, in his writing, that has made it sing itself into the memory of all the people. And he has the gift of song, indeed. He sings with the lilt and happy freedom of the true folk lyric, and he is as free with his homely dialect as ever was James Russell Lowell. But unlike Lowell he seldom touches controversial themes. He is just singing what everyday people think and feel in their everyday experiences.

There is a fund of interesting reminiscence of this poet, who knew as well the way to the hearts of his friends as of people who never saw him. His nephew, Edmund Eitel, has for a long time been

collecting anecdotes, letters, the poems written for a friend or to celebrate some home event and sent off without another thought on the part of the poet. All these bits of memorials tend to build up a true picture of the man, to show him as he was in himself and trace the growth of his poetic art, hand to hand with his maturing manhood. These things have been subjected to the closest scrutiny by the poet himself, who has made the whole as perfect as he can make it. Of 400 "lost" poems that were collected only 250 are to be included in the published works, so scrupulous is Mr. Riley that his verse shall represent him always at his best.

Verdi Monument

The Southern Pacific Company has granted the free transportation from New York to San Francisco of the Verdi monument, which the Italian colony of San Francisco has presented as a gift to the city.—Argonaut.

Common Possessions

And what have kings that privates have not too,
Save ceremony, save general ceremony?
—Shakespeare.

CHRISTIAN QUIETNESS AND STRENGTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR many centuries before the coming of Christ Jesus to this earth the Jewish people had been educated to expect a mighty Saviour who should at some time deliver them from their enemies. Some anticipated only a great national deliverer who should reinstate the kingdom of Israel in its former political prominence, while others looked for a more spiritual deliverance from sin and disease. The manner of this appearing, however, had been almost wholly misunderstood, and when the lowly Jesus appeared, with an abiding spirit of meekness and love to preach a gospel of universal grace, he went almost unrecognized among those whom he had come to save. It seemed to them incredible that this gentle Nazarene, who went about in quietness surrounded by humble fishermen, speaking of God as a loving Father, could accomplish the mighty work of redemption foretold by the prophets. "He came unto his own, and his own received him not." Human pride and tradition could not recognize in such humility and grace the power of almighty God, even when confronted by unparalleled proofs of Spirit's redemptive influence.

Christ Jesus came to reveal to mankind the nature of man as the son of God. The uniform quietness of his work necessarily resulted from his perfect faith in the operation of Truth and Love and expressed his own divine sonship or likeness to God, divine Spirit. He demonstrated that all power is in divine Mind and is individualized in spiritual consciousness, and he showed the world how the power of Spirit worked the works of his Father, or divine Principle. Until his time the world thought little about the great possibilities of man as the beloved child of God, fully equipped with spiritual power. It remained for the Messiah to show the spiritual man in relation to the one Spirit, to show by precept and example that man is spiritual and not carnal, is the image and likeness of God Himself, not a mortal but an immortal, here and now, free to exercise the prerogatives of omnipotent Truth and infinite Love.

It is related in the book of Kings that God was revealed to Elijah when he fled before his enemies, not in the wind, nor in the earthquake nor in the fire, but in a "still, small voice." Truth is revealed as an utterance of Spirit, an inflowing of the sacred essence of man's at-onement with God, which purifies and heals. Those who are wearied with the tumult of human opinions and the complexities of mortal existence should consider with relief the prophecy of Isaiah, who described the ways of God's deliverance thus: "In returning and in rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

The way of Truth's unfolding has

AMERICA'S ALFALFA ENTHUSIAST

LUCERNE is the name by which alfalfa is known to the botany books. The Spanish trefail or clover, as it is also called, was brought to southern California from South America and there became known as alfalfa, a name it had in South America from the Spanish settlers, who used the Arabian word for the plant. Medicago sativa is its technical name. It is also known as French, Brazilian and Chilean clover, and a few varieties are occasionally found growing wild in the United States, apart from the extensive culture of it for agricultural purposes. The flowers are papilionaceous (like those of the common clover) and either blue or yellow, though the blue variety is best known. There is a sort cultivated in gardens called the beehive or snail medic.

But credit for the growing use of alfalfa in the United States as fodder for all sorts of herds is given by the Review of Reviews to Prof. Niels E. Hansen, who introduced the Turkish and Siberian hardy alfalfas into the country. In South Dakota he has been trying a number of experiments with both the blue and yellow flowered varieties. Professor Hansen is horticulturist of the South Dakota experiment station at Brookings, in the state college of agriculture there. He thinks that the dry bare lands of

the Northwest can all be made worth \$100 an acre by the culture of alfalfa. Indeed as far south as the Panhandle of Texas it is hoped that the alfalfa crop will reclaim an immense area of land where irrigation is out of the question. The alfalfa produces an enormous amount of seed. One plant of Cossack alfalfa yielded three ounces of seed. Professor Hansen is conserving the precious seeds of the Russian alfalfas and other hardy varieties, and sowing them in nurseries. He found that instead of sowing the seed broadcast he could plant it less wastefully in nurseries and then the resulting plants could be transplanted and would overrun large tracts. There are nearly a score of alfalfa nurseries today in South Dakota. Professor Hansen has been four times into Asia to explore for the hardiest sorts of this important plant and those that will grow farthest north. He expects in time that this food supply for cattle and other herds will be grown as far as the Arctic circle. Some one who tested the Semipalatinsk alfalfa during the dry season of 1911 and 1912 says that he wishes he had grown 10 acres of it instead of 10 plants. Siberian alfalfa has been tried near the Saskatoon river in Canada, with excellent results.

as the unshaken rock, challenges the attention of the world and leads it to recognize the substance of Spirit. When mortals learn through the teachings of Christian Science how to employ the ever-present Spirit for help in every emergency then a great peace takes the place of mortal din and discord. There is constantly needed for the redemption of humanity the quiet consciousness of good, and he who is the lover of mankind will endeavor constantly to keep in view the spiritual facts of God and man which come as a light to the world. Silencing by degree the utterance of that which is unlike God, whether this utterance takes the form of evil speaking, criticism or other merely personal opinions and beliefs, one deprives material sense of its claim to intelligence and through this process the individual finds himself at one with God. Mrs. Eddy again reminds us in Science and Health (p. 89), "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent." Isaiah puts the same idea into poetical phrase when he says, "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."

Up From the Ranks

The results of the army examinations lately were interesting from the point of view of democratic institutions. We have heard of the standing armies of the world in which an impassable gulf exists between the private and the officer. But in the United States the private may step directly across this gulf to a lieutenantcy. Eleven young Americans rose in this way to lieutenantcies last month and the discipline and efficiency of the army is believed to be increased by this purely democratic organization.

Busy Boston Station

It is estimated by the Boston transit commission that during the period of 14 years after the opening of the Tremont street subway in 1897, the Park street platform has been used by 400,000,000 passengers.

Must Be Good

Whatever any one does or says, I must be good; just as if the emerald were always saying this: "Whatever any one does or says, I must be emerald and keep my color."—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to
the
ScripturesThe Text Book of
Christian Science byMARY
BAKER
EDDY

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle



What Governor of one of the United States?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Topsy.

Indian Camp Meeting

hundred miles north of Oklahoma City, at Pawnee, an interesting camp meeting was held this summer. It was held in tents and booths and with a big pavilion, just like the old-fashioned camp meetings that almost all grown people remember to have seen; but the interesting thing about this one was that most of the people who came to it were Indians. The people from the churches of the white men went to help the services along, but the Indians sang in their own language, and they entertained the white people as their guests. There was a big fair pavilion fitted up for the meetings with seats and a platform and organ. The Indian tents were near, all with beds and tables and bright clean dishes, not at all like the old-time tepee where the Indians sat on the ground and ate with their fingers. The white people were entertained at the church and the minister's house. Some rooms in the church were fitted up for them. The American flag floated from the pavilion, and the Indians went in their wagons to Pawnee, where the trains came in, to drive the visitors to the camp.

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, October 17, 1913

Beef a Problem for Americans

IN QUARTERS where the meat supply has been studied with regard only to the unsentimental facts, little surprise, if any, will be occasioned by the failure of the popularly hoped-for relief, through importations, to impress experts in the agricultural department at Washington. As shown by investigation, there is no point outside of its own borders to which the United States may look with any assurance for permanent shipments of beef. Too much has been made in this country of the ability of Canada and Argentina to meet its needs in this particular. In Canada there is already alarm with regard to the continuance of the home supply, and no effort is made to conceal the belief that exports to the United States will cause a shortage resulting in the bringing of meat prices in the Dominion up to the American level. Argentina, it is generally conceded, cannot do much more than meet the drafts of Europe upon its pastures. It may, of course, send occasional cargoes of beef to the United States, but occasional cargoes can only have a local and temporary effect in a nation of 100,000,000 people.

Mexico should not be expected to do as well in the matter of cattle-raising in the near future as it has in the past. For obvious reasons the imports from that republic to the United States are more likely to fall off than to increase. New Zealand raises mutton, not beef. It is quite possible that by picking up cattle here and there throughout the world, the United States might be able in the course of a year to add considerably to its supply, but this, to use a familiar phrase, would be, with reference to beef, simply living from hand to mouth. All thought of placing dependence on such an uncertain method of stocking the home meat market should be discouraged and abandoned as unworthy of a resourceful people.

The problem is one that must be solved in America by Americans. Not only can enough beef be raised within these borders to meet the home demand, but if the farmers of the country, without regard to geographical divisions, will only make cattle raising a part of their business, there should be a surplus annually of sufficient size to enable the United States to resume its old position as a beef-exporting nation. The states and the national government may aid immensely in promoting cattle raising on the farms, East and West, North and South, by providing convenient abattoirs. This would mean the establishment of convenient markets, the elimination of long hauls for cattle and meat, and the result could not fail to be beneficial as well to the producer as to the consumer. It is absurd for the United States to look with anxious eyes elsewhere for its foodstuffs. It should be helping the rest of the world in production, rather than assisting in the drain and in the making of high prices.

THE first lockage at the Pacific end of the Panama canal was made "without a hitch" on Tuesday. Colonel Goethals and his engineering staff have been very careful from the beginning in the matter of eliminating hitches, and the success they have attained in this particular should be helpful to those who shall engage in constructive work everywhere hereafter.

School Athletics in Official Care.

THE practise of a few years ago. What school committee of the year 1900 (and there is no need of going farther back) would have thought it was concerned in the captaincy of the football or baseball team or would have justified the faculty in devoting its time and thought in any part to the training and managing of the boys in competitive sports? What one of these boards would now consider itself warranted in trying to divorce the school and its sports?

Among the special fortunes of the opening school year, this city is counting the addition to the high school faculty of two members who are described as having "already taken an active interest in athletics," and they are assigned to the coaching of the first and second teams, in addition to instructing in physics and mathematics. This, again, is ordinary, as schools are now conducted, but extraordinary according to the standards of a decade ago. The faculty coach has been establishing himself everywhere as a highly useful person, with an influence for good conduct of the sports that is easy because of his close companionship with the players and his carrying out of the school building some of the authority he exercises inside. School spirit gains in the right direction through his presence.

It is so recently that the intrusion of the sports was much debated and violently opposed, and all manner of injury to the school was predicted for the development of organized athletics, that conclusions may not wisely be reached from experience; but it would be interesting to know if there is any town, large or small, where the inclusion of the sports under the care of the schoolmasters and the granting to them of a sort of certification as a part of the institution, has actually worked out any other than good results. The surface testimony is that the schools have gained by the process, gained in strictly educational ways and in the better discipline which springs from a newly developed loyalty. The good athlete and the good pupil are not the two and necessarily different persons it was not so long ago supposed they would have to be.

WITH the completion of the Panama canal San Francisco will be 8000 miles nearer New York by water than it is now, but, strange to say, the distance from New York to the Philippines will not be materially reduced and this fact will strike many as being all the more peculiar because the Atlantic ports of the United States will be brought about 4000 miles nearer Australia by the new waterway.

IF PRESIDENT WILSON, as reported, has decided to continue utilizing expert administrative aid while the Panama canal is being made ready for general use and while the zone is being fitted to be the transient home of tourists and the permanent abode of traders and a small army of soldiers sent thither for purposes of defense, he has done a natural and sensible thing. Men whose honor and competency have been tested in one task are more likely to do well in mastering the job than would any persons sent down from the states because of some mere partisan political considerations. The wonder is that at this stage of civilization it should cause any comment that the President has so decided. Both sense and sentiment conspire to make it the only natural thing to do.

Of course places for all members of the staff can hardly be found. Already many members have returned to the states and are finding openings where experience gained in the Canal Zone counts. To have shared in the great enterprise in any honorable way is to have acquired capital of a moral kind that can be converted into money. But dispersion of the men who have worked together as associates, and who know each other's capacities, seems unfortunate. Were the policy of government development of Alaska definitely established as the law of the land, and were the details of that enterprise worked out, it would be possible for the nation to use at once both men and machinery that have served efficiently in making the Panama link between the oceans. Equally valuable employment might be found for this great force in the interstate work of conserving the flood waters of the Mississippi river valley.

The history of the assembling of the Panama staff is now a matter of record. Its subsequent utilization by the national government and by large private engineering enterprises may be an equally interesting narrative for some one to write some day.

Practical Results That Will Count

THE average reader does not need to be told that it is an extremely difficult matter to move the transportation lines of the country to the acceptance or adoption of costly innovations, no matter what their promise. Presidents and boards of directors, having the good will and interests of the stockholders in view, are disposed to withhold improvements of a character likely to interfere with the semi-annual or annual dividends. The managements cannot be fairly criticized for their loyalty to trust, or for a strong leaning toward conservatism. But there is always the public interest to be considered.

Perhaps the public interest will continue to hold a place secondary to private interest in corporation management until such time as it shall be demonstrated to the shareholders, as well as to the boards of directors and presidents, that in the long-run private and public interests are identical and inseparable. Such instances as the Monitor reports from Memphis need only to become more numerous in order to bring this lesson within reach. Here it is being established by a public official, the city smoke inspector, that the adoption of certain improvements in the method of fuel consumption will save the Memphis street railway something like \$40,000 a year in the operation of its power station.

Another instance reported by the Monitor is along similar lines. At Council Bluffs it is shown that, as a result of the recent introduction of an electric generating plant, a turntable, the operation of which formerly called for the services of twelve men, can now be easily operated by one. No appeals to capital could be more eloquent or more effective than these. So far such instances are not numerous enough to affect the general situation; but they are likely to become so, and when there is no longer any question as to the profitable result of radical departures from present methods of obtaining and applying power, the transportation companies, great and small, will probably rather court than shun the scrap-heap.

IN ANY event, there will be all sorts of talk regarding the "influences" behind any currency bill that may become a law. But one way of determining pretty clearly whether some of this talk is or is not justifiable will be to watch the quotations for New York stock exchange seats.

MEMBERS of Congress find some consolation in the fact, at all events, that the extra session must eventually give way to the regular session.

IN A COUNTRY as large and as rich as the United States there are of course many thousands of people who do not have to trouble themselves very much with regard to the high cost of anything. It is estimated that more than 400,000 persons will pay an income tax, although it is thought that the bulk of the millions of revenue to be raised in order to meet the falling off in duties will be drawn from the incomes of less than half this number. Suppose that even 100,000 persons may be found in the country whose incomes run into the hundreds of thousands; multiplying this number by five in order to include their families, this being the usual method of computation, it is found that 500,000 persons in the United States will not notice it much when the fashion of matching the wall papers and general interior decorations of the home to the costumes of the female members of the family comes into general vogue.

The idea, as we gather it somewhat hastily, is that when a woman of the ultra-fashionable set and, of course, of the class that will not mind the cost, orders a costume at her dressmaker's hereafter, she will immediately visit an interior decorator and give him an order to match the wall coverings of her home to her new gown. Perhaps—as to this our information seems vague—she will only order decorations for a room at a time, that is, she will only match one costume with one room, but in such an event, it would seem, she can only use one room while in one costume, having either to change her gown or the room decorations when she goes to another room.

Considering the means that must be at hand before this fashion can be followed at all, it will be no extravagance, in the ordinary sense, if a woman shall have a change of costume for every room in her home, or a change of room decorations for every costume.

Keeping the Panama Canal Staff

The expense is not the question here. What will puzzle the ordinary and unfashionable person is how the ultra-fashionable, with the means at her command, is to find compensation for the time and trouble of indulgence in this fashion. There is the possibility, of course, that the new fashion may lead to the building of homes with fewer rooms, or to a general retreat to hotel suites, but it is not likely that this means of evasion of a social duty will be largely resorted to. There is a problem here, and it remains for either the costumer or the decorator, or both, to solve it.

THE action of the United States House of Representatives in concurring in the Senate amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill providing for the removal of deputy internal revenue collectors and deputy marshals from civil service regulations, marks a step backward. Numerous Democrats in and out of Congress recognize this fact, and are fearful of the result, both as it shall affect the public service and their party.

BEQUEST of his collection of works of art to the Metropolitan museum by Benjamin Altman, the merchant, was expected by those who knew of his patriotism and habitual generosity. During his rise from poverty to the rank of a multi-millionaire, he had not lost that idealism characteristic of his race. Excessively secluded from the world in his mode of living and in his pursuit of works of art, he went about amassing a collection which is extraordinarily high in quality and is worth to the metropolitan art center more than can be stated in terms of money. So measured, it is rated as worth not less than \$15,000,000. As Mr. Altman also made provision in his will for an endowment fund which will meet the annual charges involved in caring for the collection, the museum's trustees will be the readier to accept the gift with such conditions of display as the donor imposed.

To the art world, the opening to daily inspection by artists and by students of treasures previously hoarded for appreciation by the few is the most important aspect of this memorable bequest. To the social philosopher, bent on analysis of contemporary American life, its more important phase is the proof it gives of the wise use that merchant princes so often make of wealth derived from skill in trading and in organizing retail business. It is not a habit peculiar to the successful business man of America. British and Canadian multi-millionaires, to go no farther afield for illustration, also have demonstrated that commercialism and art can cooperate for civic uplift through collection of works of art and donation of the same to nation or to city. The distinction of the United States is the fixity of the habit and the number of persons who practise it. Many collectors bring together splendid proofs of their taste and of their discrimination as buyers, and collect for the joy of collecting. But their aim also is largely speculative. The heirs to the estate are supposed to profit by the sale of the collection. Not so with men of the type of Bartlett in Boston, and Morgan and Altman in New York. They acquired with a civic good in view.

IN a serious fashion, reputable and well-known residents of New York are to discuss, under the auspices of a Brooklyn educational institution, the question, What Is Presentable on the Stage? The immediate occasion for this ethical solicitude it is not difficult to conjecture. The wonder is that more centers of light and leading are not including the same topic on their programs for the season. The implication of the question is that there is a limit beyond which society, in justice to itself, cannot allow the craving for money or the creed of "art for art's sake" to go. The very assumption is bracing in view of much current moral flaccidity. But the singular fact in connection with conditions of present-day drama is that the acuteness of the problem of social censorship, on which this Brooklyn debate will shed light, is due not so much to greedy managers or to foolish esthetes as to social reformers. The demand for extreme realism now comes from the quarter where opposition is most intense against all compromise with impurity. This fact divides ranks that hitherto have been united, and it is forcing upon playwright, player and playgoer some very concrete problems of personal ethics.

One fact emerges from the strife that is carried on today with more heat than light, namely that American communities are to be forced to stricter censorship of plays than in the past. Such assertion of community authority should have back of it something more than intense emotion or a desire to exercise power for power's sake. Ordinary police authorities are hardly the persons to decide. Nor are recruits drawn from the ranks of professional dramatic critics or successful playwrights of the best type. A censor or a board of censors must have a combination of qualities that will enable him or them to safeguard both morals and art, but especially the former; and he or they must know that the most corrupting play often has a gloss of charm and a perfection of art.

In a quiet way the American Drama League, through its bulletins, is doing an educational work that will aid playgoers in deciding what plays they should and should not see. But the demand now is for something that gets nearer the root of the matter and that will shut off the objectionable play before it is produced and before money has been sunk in its staging and production.

IT is now estimated that claims of outside investors against the Mexican government, growing out of disturbances in the country since the overthrow of President Diaz, will foot up \$250,000,000. If there were any way in which this could be properly impressed upon the people of Mexico the disturbances might be brought to a close.

INVENTION of artificial lumber is again announced. There have been numerous experiments along this line but the product has been employed mainly in the construction of political party platforms.

THERE is complaint in Missouri journalistic circles that the editor nowadays is forgotten in the distribution of wedding cake. But it may be the other way. Perhaps he is more kindly remembered.

WHATEVER the cause of the law's delay, the agitation for more expeditious work in the courts goes on with accumulating force.

New York Gains Altman Art Collection

Shutting Out Objectionable Plays

Wall Paper and the Fashions